

PREFERENCE TO
SPANISH WAR
MEN OPPOSED

Civil Service Commission Protests to Legislature Against Giving to Veterans of Recent Conflict Added Credit in Examinations

PRESENT AID ENOUGH

Remonstrants Advance as Argument That No State Makes Extra Provisions and That Governors Have Vetoed Bills

In a communication received by members of the Legislature today the Massachusetts civil service commission protests against the passage of the bill giving to Spanish war veterans preference in civil service examinations.

The association states that under rule 96 established by the civil service commission credit is already given for military service. The association inquires why 5 per cent more credit should be given to members of the militia during the Spanish war.

The communication says that no state holding competitive examinations for appointments to its civil service gives Spanish war veterans any preference. It is said that the bill before the Legislature is evidently in the interest of inefficient veterans. Similar bills were vetoed by Governors Wolcott, Guild, Draper and Foss.

Among those said to be opposed to the bill is Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara. Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson is said to have expressed himself as satisfied with rule 96 of the commission.

The association says there is no demand for the legislation proposed in the bill except from certain Spanish war veterans themselves. Other Spanish war men are said to be opposed to the measure.

In addition to federal pensions the commonwealth already provides military and state aid for needy veterans.

One of the principal arguments the association makes against the bill is that if enacted it would in effect give in most cases absolute preference to Spanish war veterans. Numerous columns of figures representing the percentage credited to those who have taken examinations are submitted in the communication to show that giving 5 per cent additional credit to an applicant would in most cases give him a preference over many others.

FINAL ACTION
BY COUNCIL ON
BUDGET TODAY

All Department Heads Heard. Question of Reducing Annual Appropriations Now Up for Last Consideration

BIG LOANS COME NEXT

Consideration of the city and county departments comes before the city council committee on appropriations at its meeting late today. It is expected that the annual appropriation bill will be disposed of. Members of the committee have heard all the heads of departments and will now consider in executive session whether they will cut the appropriations.

Tomorrow afternoon loan orders providing for a total expenditure of \$284,000 will be taken up by the city council committee on finance. There are 20 of these orders and each will be disposed of in one way or another. All have been recommended for passage by Mayor Fitzgerald. These loan orders, if not acted on, will go into effect automatically on April 18, according to the 90-day provision of the city charter.

It is probable that the majority of the orders will be rejected "without prejudice," that is turned down for the present with the possibility of being taken up again later.

It is believed at city hall that the committee will favor the passage of orders for streets and sewers, for the new high pressure service and for the Chelsea North bridge.

Wednesday the city council will meet.

HAULING CLAUSE
UP FOR ARGUMENT

WASHINGTON—The intricate questions involved in the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law come up for argument before the interstate commerce commission today. The case is based on applications for relief filed by railroads in the southeastern territory on class and commodity rates from New York city, Ohio river crossings and New Orleans, La., to South Atlantic and gulf ports. The commission will soon announce its official decision in the case.

J. P. MORGAN
PASSES AWAY
IN ROME TODAY

Announcement of Demise Is Made by Private Cable to His New York and London Offices

RELATIVES WITH HIM

(By the United Press)
ROME—J. Pierpont Morgan, the American financier, passed away, at the Grand Hotel here today, at 12:05 p. m. Announcement was not made until private cables could be sent to the London and New York houses of the Morgan firm.

With Mr. Morgan at the time of his demise were Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Satterlee, daughter of the financier; Professor Bastianelli, Drs. Starr and Dixon.

Messengers from the King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III., and Pope Pius X. brought condolences to Mr. Satterlee. American Ambassador Thomas James O'Brien called and couriers from foreign embassies brought messages of sympathy.

NEW YORK—Members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. announced today that there will be no change in the firm, the Morgan interests remaining and the business to be conducted as heretofore.

The New York Stock Exchange business was suspended today while resolu-

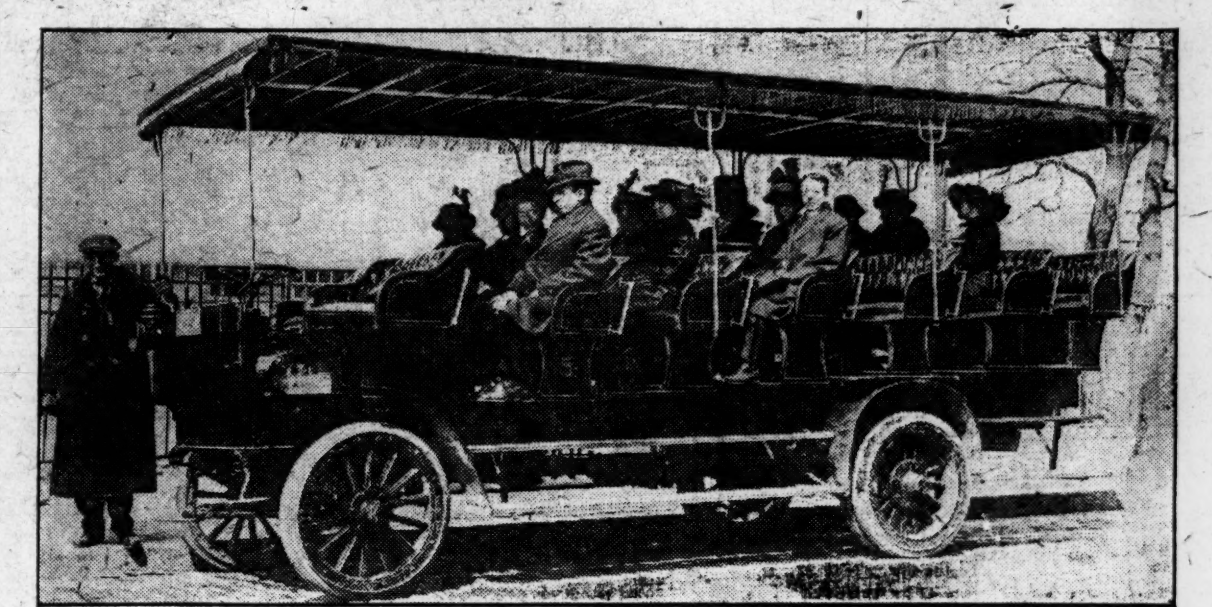
(Continued on page nine, column one)

MAYOR TELLS NEW
CITY ASSESSORS
OF THEIR DUTIES

Newly appointed assistant assessors crowded into the old aldermanic chamber at city hall this morning to receive instruction in their duties, which will begin tomorrow.

Mayor Fitzgerald made his annual address to the board of assessors, including these new men. He assured them that every man who did his duty would "be backed to the limit by the mayor." He pointed out that in some parts of the city property undoubtedly was under-assessed and it was equally true that over-assessment had been made in other sections. The mayor said that every man should feel in conscience bound to right these matters as far as he was able. With the establishment of the income tax he thought that accuracy in personal property cases would be easier.

SETTLEMENT WORKERS SEE BOSTON BY AUTO



Group of delegates to intercity conference about to leave on tour of city

RELIEF GIVEN
TO INUNDATED
CITIES OF OHIO

Major-General Wood Reassures Country That Situation Is in Hand—Money Pours in but Much More Declared Needed

RIVERS ARE FALLING

WASHINGTON—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, said that food supplies and shelter were being given to all those in the inundated district, who were in need. General Wood reported that the number of those who had perished was not so large as previous statements had indicated.

"Do not send any more government supplies," General Wood requested, "unless the department's representatives on the ground request it. Any supplies available should be held for possible needs farther down the river. Major Normyle has received the great bulk of the supplies sent to Columbus and is busily engaged in shipping them out to points where required."

Secretary Lindsey M. Garrison of the war department wired he was to go to Cincinnati, and Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the Red Cross relief committee, to Dayton, where they were to take general charge of relief operations. The Red Cross fund on Sunday amounted to \$301,000.

CINCINNATI—Estimates received from the inundated portions of Ohio and Indiana indicate that 507 perished, 447 in Ohio and 60 in Indiana. The following—

(Continued on page nine, column four)

MOTHER CHURCH
TAKES COLLECTION

The collection taken Sunday by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Boston, for those in need in the middle West, because of high winds and flooding rivers, amounted to over \$2500.

GAS AND LIGHT HEARINGS GO OVER

By agreement of counsel, Everett W. Burdett, Albert G. Pillsbury and Charles H. Davis, the latter representing the Turners Falls Company, with the gas and electric light commission, because of the inability of Senator Gordon of Springfield to be present, the further hearing by the committee on public lighting on the recommendations of the subcommittee and the gas and electric light commission was postponed till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

CUTTERS PATROL STEAMER LANES

Two United States revenue service cutters, the Miami and the Seneca, the latter a derelict destroyer, will soon begin the spring patrol duty of the transatlantic steamship lanes, according to an order just issued by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department. The British steamship Scotia has already been sent out by English steamship interests.

ROBERT WINSOR SEES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Robert Winsor of Boston made a hurried call at the White House today, conferred with the President for five minutes and left without disclosing the object of his visit. The only statement that Mr. Winsor was willing to make was that the call was upon a personal matter. White House officials were equally reticent.

How many people do you know who would welcome so clean, interesting and reliable a daily paper as the Monitor? Would it not be an act of kindness to give them the opportunity of inspecting the paper? It would be paving the way leading to a new friend for clean journalism and it would be a service which the Monitor would appreciate.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

MANUFACTURERS
AND STRIKERS
COME TO TERMS

Five Hundred Ladies' Garment Workers Resume Places Tomorrow Under a Provisional Settlement—Reviewed Later

MORE TOILERS LEAVE

In Malden Three Hundred Employees Return to Their Former Places With No Concessions Made Them

More than 500 ladies tailors and dress-makers agreed to accept the offer of the manufacturers today and will return to work tomorrow under a provisional settlement by which they will have an eight-hour day and wage increases of \$1.50 for those earning less than \$18 and \$1 for those receiving more than \$18 a week, double time for overtime, and no discrimination against union members.

The offer was presented by Abraham Rosenberg, international president, and Morris Sigman, international vice-president of the Ladies Garment Workers, at a meeting of the strikers in the hall at 730 Washington street.

The acceptance of this offer practically settles the strike in this branch of the garment industry, only six small independent shops remaining to sign the agreement. It is expected they will do so probably this afternoon or tomorrow morning.

After the operatives have returned a committee of three from the union and three from the manufacturers will be appointed and will hold conferences with the view of bringing about a definite settlement as to wages and working conditions. It has been agreed that whatever question may arise upon which the parties fail to come to terms an arbitration board will be called upon to decide.

A peace protocol along the lines of the ladies' waist and shirtwaist makers agreement will be drawn and constitute a standing agreement between the sides. About 200 men's garment workers will leave for New York this afternoon on the 5:30 train. They will be escorted through the principal streets of the city by a large company of strikers, prior to their departure.

About 300 garment workers in Malden returned to work today without any concessions being made. They were promised, however, they would receive consideration when trade conditions improved.

Employees of four shops in the city will be brought before their locals this evening to answer charges of violating the union agreement by working yesterday.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union, in a statement just issued, declares the first demand is recognition of the union and the second that no work shall be done in tenement houses. The wage question is practically settled, it is said.

S. S. WINIFREDIAN NEARS PORT

In an effort to reach port before sundown tonight the Leyland line steamer Winifredian, Captain Shepherd, is racing towards Boston. The vessel reported her position at noon today as 85 miles east of Boston light ship. She has 45 cabin passengers from Liverpool among whom are Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Steele, Arthur Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Baxter, E. Eastwood, L. Fairburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Naughton and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Radcliffe.

AID OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
SOUGHT FOR PANAMA FAIR

Board of Managers for Massachusetts Urges Students, as Well as Men and Women, to Submit Ideas for Making Exhibit From This State an Attractive One

School children of Massachusetts, as well as men and women, are especially requested by the state board of managers for this state of the Panama-Pacific international exposition to submit to them any plans that may occur to them for making the state's exhibit an attractive one. Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin and Mrs. John Hays Hammond of the board are giving their attention to this branch of the work.

Thomas M. Moore, general commissioner of the exposition, said while in this city that because of Boston's intimate connection with the trade lanes leading to the Panama canal, she is peculiarly in a position to present an exhibit that will be one of the leading features at the exposition. Mr. Moore is to appear before the legislative committee on federal relations either Thursday or Friday at the State House with the board of managers.

Charles O. Fowler, executive secretary of the board is today making arrangements with the committee to hear Mr. Moore the last of this week since mem-

bers of the board as well as Mr. Moore will not be in the city on Wednesday which was the first date set. Mr. Moore is in Pennsylvania today and will visit New Jersey and New Hampshire before returning to Boston.

The board of managers will meet on Thursday prior to appearing before the legislative committee. The members hope to secure a large appropriation, perhaps \$500,000 to be taken from the taxes of the next two or three years, since Illinois has appropriated \$1,000,000 and New York \$750,000, and they desire Massachusetts to be well represented. They are waiting for the appropriation so that they may know to what extent their plans may reach.

Mr. Moore recommends that the directors of the port of Boston exhibit a model and relief map of Boston harbor, showing the improvements made, in progress and contemplated. He points out the advantage of placing before the visitors at the exposition the extent of Boston harbor and its trade possibilities especially in connection with the Panama canal.

ENGINEERS GRADUATING FROM FRANKLIN UNION



From left to right—John Christlieb, Horace French, John A. Jernberg, Charles E. Cole, Frederick Taylor, Alphonse Bazen, Fremont S. Eggleston, Jr., J. Charles Baty, Walter H. Patrik, Oscar H. Berthold, William Isenecker, William S. Holbrook, George F. Ford, A. J. Prattinger, Frank B. Smith and John B. Pearce.

DIPLOMAS TONIGHT
FOR 109 GRADUATES
OF FRANKLIN UNION

Charles W. Eliot, Bishop Lawrence, Mayor Fitzgerald and James J. Storrow Are Speakers

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Bishop Lawrence, Mayor Fitzgerald, James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Walter B. Russell, a director of the institution, will be the speakers tonight at the closing exercises of the Franklin Union. Richard Olney, president of the Franklin Foundation will preside. Certificates will be awarded to 109 graduates of the two and three year evening and day courses.

At the close of the exercises, the building and equipment will be open for public inspection.

The evening marks the completion of the fifth season of the school, which has grown from 389 students and 13 instructors to over 1400 students and 50 instructors. During the five years of its existence, 4220 different men have enrolled for instruction, representing over 850 business houses or manufacturers of the city and suburbs, including employees of various city, state and national departments.

The largest classes are those in electricity, gasoline engines and structures. Eighty-three per cent of the students are natives of the United States and Canada. The most interesting features of the year have been the further development of the course in automobile, motor boat and truck engines; the development of the class in principles of telephone operation and the trying out of the classes in trigonometry and surveying. A special afternoon class was also conducted during the year for the chauffeurs of the various city departments.

SEVERAL TOWNS HOLD ANNUAL
ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS

CONCORD, Mass.—The annual town election is being held here today; the polls opened at noon. The voters in precinct one are voting in the town hall and those of precinct two are balloting in the West Concord engine house, Concord Junction. On account of the fact that there are no contests, one of the lightest votes ever cast is expected.

Walter A. Carr, who has been town clerk for the past 10 years has declined to run again and Erastus H. Smith will take his office. The list of candidates to be elected are:

Town clerk, Erastus H. Smith; selectmen for three years, George W. Hunt; overseer of the poor for three years, James Nagle; road commissioner for three years, John M. Keyes; assessor for three years, Alvah G. Wheeler; treasurer, George J. Morrell; auditor, Chilton Cabot; collector of taxes, Herbert W. Hosmer; school committee for three years, Mrs. Ella R. Blood, Dr. Theodore Chamberlain and Thomas Shaughnessy; trustee of town donations for three years, A. H. Newman; trustee of town donations for nine years, William Wheeler; water and sewer commissioner for three years, Elmer E. Shattuck; constables, William Craig, Denmore B. Hosmer, Edward J. Lyons and John H. Loftus; board of health for three years, John M. Keyes, and light board for three years, Pliny Jewell.

LITTLETON, Mass.—The annual town election and business meeting is being held in the Town Hall today, and there are 48 articles in the warrant to consider. The chief interest is centered about the contests for the highway commissioner, water commissioner and school committee.

ACTON, Mass.—The annual town election is being held here today in the

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME
State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Montenegrins Reiterate Determination to Have Skutari

MONTENEGRINS ARE RESOLVED TO WIN SKUTARI

Bombardment of the Turkish Fortress Apparently Resumed as Essad Pasha Refuses to Permit Civilians to Leave

CENSORSHIP IS STRICT

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The situation in Montenegro is extremely obscure.

Essad Pasha having refused to permit the civil population to leave Skutari within the time limit the bombardment of the place has apparently been renewed.

The Montenegrins have not succeeded in establishing the permanent censorship of the Bulgarians, but their censorship is sufficient to make it difficult to obtain accurate information.

Their responsible representatives do not cease, however, to insist that they are determined rather than surrender their claims that Europe shall be forced to crush them.

All sorts of reports come in as to what is taking place along the Tschatalja lines. Most of these rumors have Constantinople as their origin and may be dismissed at once. The Bulgarian censorship is absolutely complete. People who like their news what is sometimes called "hot" have had an interesting specimen of the value of it in descriptions of the taking of Adrianople.

Three days ago the number of prisoners was given with great authority as 21,000. Within 24 hours this had increased to 51,000. The first official estimate has just been published and it is 30,000 and this is of course liable to rectification. The advantages of being told something quite inaccurate three or four days earlier than the truth is not very obvious.

TROOPS ARE USED IN SHANSI RIOTS

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING, China.—In order to quell the recent riots in Shansi, a regiment of the second division, stationed at Pao-tung, was ordered to march into the province. The commander of these troops was ordered to enter into negotiations with the rioters first of all, and not to attack them until all negotiations had failed. It seems that this plan did not meet with Yuan Shi-kai's approval, and was decided on by the cabinet contrary to his wishes.

AT THE THEATERS

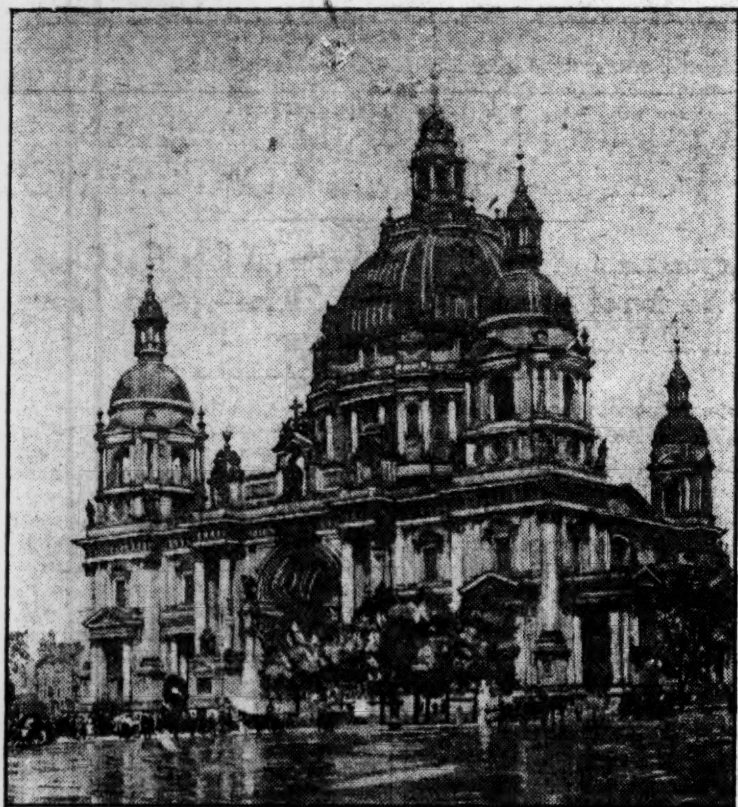
BOSTON
BOSTON.—"The Round-Up."
CASTLE SQUARE.—Believe Me, Xanthippe.
HOLLIS.—Ours Skinner in "Kismet."
KEITH'S.—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC.—Ready Money.
PARK.—"Officer 666."
PLYMOUTH.—Irish Players.
SHUBERT.—Miss Emma Trentini.
TREMONT.—"Top o' the Morning."

NEW YORK
ASTOR.—"A Man's Friends."
BLANCK.—"Years of Discretion."
CASINO.—"The Beggar Student."
CENTURY.—Joseph and His Brethren.
COHAN.—May Irwin.
COMEDY.—"Fannie's First Play."
CRITERION.—"The Argyle Case."
CORT.—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING.—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE.—"Liberty Hall."
FORTY-EIGHTH ST.—"Lady from Oklahoma."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"The Geisha."
GLOBE.—"Lady of the Slippers."
GAIETY.—"Stop Thief."
GRAND.—"Count of Luxembourg."
HARRIS.—"The Master Mind."
HIPPODROME.—"Under Many Flags."
Hudson.—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKERBOCKER.—Julia Sanderson.
LYCEUM.—H. B. Warner.
MANHATTAN.—"The Whip."
PLAYHOUSE.—Miss Grace George.
WALLACKS.—"Ann Boyd."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE.—Blanche Bates.
CORT.—"The Silver Wedding."
FINE ARTS.—Miss Horolman Company.
GARRICK.—Julius Cesar.
GRAND.—George M. Cohan.
ILLINOIS.—"The Seventh Chord."
MYCKERS.—"The Whip."
OPERA HOUSE.—"The Escape."
POWERS.—"The Yellow Jacket."

BOSTON CONCERTS
Monday, Steiwer hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Miss Helen Goodrich, contralto, assisted by Guita Casini, violinist.
Thursday, Steiwer hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Miss Edith Bullard, assisted by Miss Anna Miller Wood.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twentieth Symphony rehearsal.
Saturday, 8 p. m., twentieth Symphony concert.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., "The Creation," Handel and Haydn Society.

MILITARY SERVICE IN CHURCH



(Reproduced by permission)
The cathedral, Berlin, which was attended by the Emperor and Empress on special occasion

REMEDY SOUGHT FOR INROADS ON INDIAN COASTING TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA.—In an interesting article on the Indian coasting trade, the Times of India, in a recent issue, draws attention to the effect upon this trade of the inauguration of the new line of steamers, subsidized by the Japanese government, which now runs between Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta and back to Japan.

All British ships, says the Times, are absolutely excluded from the Japanese coasting trade. The interport trade both in passengers and goods, is the close preserve of Japanese subjects. But about a year ago the well known company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened the service already mentioned. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is not in the ordinary sense of the term a commercial corporation. It draws an annual subsidy from the Japanese government of 6,000,000 yen, and this enables it to run ships at a heavy loss, and yet out of the subsidy to pay a 10 per cent dividend, and place substantial sums to reserve. This company, by cutting freight and passenger rates which it is able to do owing to its huge subsidy, has seriously interfered with the coasting trade between Calcutta and Rangoon, and has since threatened to extend its services to Bombay and Karachi.

In these circumstances the shipping companies approach the government with a request to take action in order to refuse to foreign lines, trading with India, privileges which their own government do not extend to British ships in their own territorial waters. The Cal-

cutta Chamber of Commerce, in supporting this appeal, reasonably protested against "the intrusion of the state aided steamships into the Indian coasting trade. For these vessels are enabled, by means of their government subvention, to enter into drastic competition with the British lines in the Indian trade, while they are likewise protected by their government against retaliatory measures in their home trade. Such competition is neither fair nor reasonable."

The principle at stake in this discussion is of course by no means new. It is as old as the mercantile marine. British carrying power has been largely built up by navigation laws directly designed to encourage trade, by conferring exclusive privileges upon British owned and British manned ships. These laws were never relaxed until the English marine was so strong that it could defy competition, and even then power was reserved in the provisions of the customs consolidation act of 1853 by which, in order to secure reciprocity, prohibitions or restrictions may, by order in council, be imposed upon the ships of any country in which British ships are liable to similar prohibitions or restrictions. India has a vast seaborne trade, and in addition she has an exceptionally large coasting trade. In the opinion of the Times of India it is impossible for the coasting trade to remain British if it is to labor under such tremendous disabilities. The remedy, according to that journal, lies in securing either reciprocity, or corresponding disabilities in territorial waters to the ships of both nations.

OCEAN MOTOR SHIP SPEEDY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The Hagen, the new motor ship belonging to the German-American Petroleum Company, underwent her trials recently at Kiel, in the presence of Prince Henry of Prussia. The vessel has been built in the Krupp Germania yards at Kiel. She has a cubic capacity of 8350 tons and is the first ship built for ocean traffic to be fitted with German motor oil engines. During her trials the Hagen exceeded the contract speed of 10½ knots by two knots.

USE OF BUSHEY LODGE GRANTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The King has granted the use of Bushey lodge to the Marquess of Lincolnshire. This house stands in the midst of the royal inclosure which is generally known as Bushey park. The house is a square, substantial building of brick, and was improved by the Duke of Clarence, who lived there as ranger of Bushey park about a hundred years ago. Of late years it has been very little inhabited.

LIGHT TESTS HIGH IN AIR PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—It is announced that a naval airship and a number of hydroplanes will be employed during the German naval maneuvers which will take place shortly. The airship will be removed from Hamburg, where she is now housed, and will be fitted with a 40,000 candlepower searchlight which will be used for lighting up the surface of the sea from a height of 4500 feet. Preliminary experiments with searchlights will be carried out from an airship to test the practicability of such observation.

FINNISH OFFENDERS TO BENEFIT

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG.—It is semi-officially stated that several of the acts of grace which are contemplated on the occasion of the tercentenary of the house of Romanoff will apply also to Finland. The terms of imprisonment imposed upon certain categories of offenders are to be commuted to shorter terms.

GERMAN NATION REMEMBERING DAYS OF 1813

Kaiser Is Central Figure in the Celebrations of the War of the Liberation, and in All Rejoicing Is Religious Note

EMPEROR IS POPULAR

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—"Fear of God, loyalty to the king, love of the fatherland, as perfect as was shown in the great times, must make the army unconquerable. But victory comes from God. Therefore let the motto of the heroes of the wars of the liberation be ours now and forever—God with us."

With these words the Kaiser concluded his "command to the army," which he read from the base of the Frederick William III. statue to the troops marshaled in square formation around the statue. The religious and the warlike note sounded through this, as through all the other celebrations marking the centenary of the war of liberation. That God watches over Germany and that the victories which Germany has won and will win are the victories of the Lord, was also the burden of the sermons preached at the special services in 50 churches in Berlin.

As mentioned in the cable to The Christian Science Monitor, March 12, the anniversary of the war of liberation was also the anniversary of Queen Louise of Prussia, the "unforgettable queen," as the Emperor called her in his "command to the army," and was officially selected also to be the anniversary of the founding of the decoration of the Iron Cross.

Rejoicings Everywhere

By the express command of the Emperor, there were public rejoicings everywhere; flags were flown, schools closed, the soldiers of the garrison awarded special rations, and a gala performance was given at the royal opera. As has been said, the religious note was strongly emphasized. At the Nicolai Kirche, the service was attended by the chief burgomaster and the high officials of the city, and in the garrison church of Potsdam as well as in the Berlin churches commemorative services were held. The military service in the cathedral was attended by the Emperor and Empress, by Princess Victoria Louise, the crown prince, and other members of the royal house, and by ministers of state and army officers.

After the military service the Emperor reviewed the troops drawn up with their colors around the Frederick William III. statue. A royal salute of guns having been accorded, the Emperor rode along Unter den Linden inspecting the troops of the Berlin garrison, and then returned to the statue of Frederick William III, from which he addressed the army.

He recalled the events which precipitated the war of liberation, the seven years' submission to Napoleon, the king's appeal, "An mein Volk," and the final revolt. The flame of enthusiasm flared high, and an unconquerable stream of joyous self-sacrifice flooded the land. The Emperor said that he thought with unending admiration of the heroes of those days, of Scharnhorst, Blucher, York, Buelow, Gneissau, and many others. But the heroic deeds of their ancestors urgently called out to them to take to heart and make good the words of the poet: "What you have inherited from your fathers, earn it in order to possess it." Then they, too, would go into the fight with joyous and confident heart, in case the need should arise of shielding Germany's honor against any one who would ever assail it. To that end every one concerned must see to it that the army bore its device, "God with us," not externally only, but above all in their hearts.

Tax Exemption Granted

A commemoration of the anniversary that will be much appreciated is the exemption from income tax, on an income of 2100 marks, of all those in the town of Potsdam who took part in the Franco-German war. It is hoped that Berlin may follow this example. The vice-president of the lower house, Dr. Porsch, opened the sitting with a commemorative speech, referring to the historical development of Prussia since

SOLDIERS AT THE ROYAL PALACE



(Reproduced by permission)
Changing the guard during festival time in Berlin capital; goose step noticeable

POPULATION OUTGO HOLDING LONDON RATABLE VALUE BACK

Report Covering Five Year Period, Made to County Council, Lays Situation to Movement of People from City to Outskirts—Change in Conditions Expected

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Figures of considerable interest with regard to London's ratable value are to be found in a report by the local government committee of the London county council. During the quinquennial period 1906-11 the increase in ratable value was £1,237,505, whereas the smallest increase during any similar period before was £2,287,893 in 1886-1891. This meant an actual decrease of £189,717 on the valuation in force in April, 1910, and this decrease has since been augmented to £394,487 by alterations on appeal.

The decrease occurred mainly in connection with railways and licensed property. In the first case the reduction was due to a decrease in receipts, as the result of tramway and omnibus competition; while increase in working expenses was alleged in some cases. As regards licensed property, the decrease in assessment was mainly due to the increase in the license duties imposed by the finance (1909-10) act. Treasury returns show that the proceeds from license duties in London increased from £204,581 in 1903-9 to £207,750 in 1911-12, an increase of £3,169. The decrease in the ratable value of licensed premises according to the committee's report, is £385,440.

The approximate decrease in 18 boroughs in the case of ordinary residential property is 2 per cent. This de-

crease is one of the principal explanations of the arrest in the growth of London's ratable value, in the view of the committee, and is due to the movement of the population outward. Between 1891 and 1901 the population of county council London increased by 308,313, and the net migration was 182,661. In the period 1901-1911 the net migration from county council London was 559,801, and the population decreased by 14,582.

This outward movement of the population is due to the undeveloped state of extra-London, and its consequent ability to receive large additions to its population, and to the extension of locomotive facilities. The number and mileage of workmen's trains has been doubled during the period 1901-11; and the total number of passenger trains has been almost doubled. The use made of increased traveling facilities is shown by the fact that the number of journeys made in Greater London, on local railways, tramways, etc., was 221 per head in 1911, as compared with 129 per head in 1901.

The committee believe that there will be a substantial growth in the ratable value of inner London for several years, owing to the continued concentration of business and the rebuilding of business premises in the central area. There is little reason to fear another decrease at the next quinquennial valuation, unless some abnormal influence is brought to bear.

FAMOUS PAINTING RESTORED

(Special to the Monitor)
MOSCOW, Russia.—The famous painting of Ivah the Terrible and his son, which was seriously injured by a visitor, has been completely restored by the artist Riapin himself, and the picture now hangs in its usual place in the Tret'yakovskiy gallery in Moscow. The picture has excited an enormous amount of interest and criticism.

The Malted Cereal Co.'s

Malt Breakfast Food

Is a Superior
Breakfast Cereal
Made solely of parched and granulated wheat combined with a special product of wheat flour and barley malt. This special product added to the parched wheat gives a deliciously sweet, nutty flavor to the food, and increases the food value.

Ask your grocer or write to The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vt.

Your Monogram
Or Initial on Ward's Fine Writing Paper. Send for Sample. 21-23 Franklin St.

ITALY'S ACT IS LIKELY TO RENEW CHURCH CONFLICT

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME.—The refusal of the Italian government to ratify the appointment made by the Pope to the see of Genoa seems likely to foster anew the conflict between the state and the church in Italy.

A deputation has been appointed by the Genoese Catholics to proceed to Rome and lay before the Pope the entire submission of the city to his will, and their approval of the appointment of Mgr. Caron to the see. The deputation will be received in the throne room of the Vatican when the Pope will retract the interdiction which he has menaced Genoa, should she have submitted to the ruling of the Italian government.

HANSA AIRSHIP IN FAST FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—What may not perhaps be a record flight, but is at any rate a remarkable one, was performed by a Hansa airship from Potsdam to Leipzig and back. Flying against the wind, which attained a force of 24 feet per second, the Hansa beat the average time of the express voyage its speed was first of 32 and then of 60 miles an hour, the voyage being accomplished in thirty minutes less time than that taken by the average express. Wireless communications were maintained during the whole journey between the airship and operators of the department of marine at Johannisthal. The flight, which was one of 175 miles, was accomplished in three hours.

DUKE DISCREDITS STORIES

(Special to the Monitor)
WORTHING, England.—The Duke of Norfolk in a speech at Worthing described many of the stories told about him as "more imaginative than true." It was his father, and not himself, who carried a box for a little servant girl and received twopenny for his trouble. A story, probably an imaginative one, is told of the present duke being ordered off his own lawn at Arundel by an excursionist, who said, "Here, come out of that! It's the likes of you that gets decent folk into trouble."

TRUCKS

When you buy G. M. C. trucks you have the satisfaction of knowing that your equipment is backed by the largest, most substantial company in the world devoted to the exclusive manufacture of commercial cars.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO

PONTIAC MICHIGAN
Makers of Gasoline and Electric Trucks of all capacities.
BOSTON BRANCH—753 BOYLSTON STREET

Every Amateur Photographer

Who reads the Monitor should be acquainted with Defender Photo Supplies—the "No-Trouble" kind. Booklet and name of your dealer on request.
Defender Photo Supply Company
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Pratt's Vienna Bread

Take home a loaf today. It will please and nourish the whole family.

All Leading Grocers

PRATT BREAD CO. 3000 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
LIBRARIES PURCHASED W. B. Clarke Co 26 & 28 Tremont St.

Germany Denies Army Challenge Alsace-Lorraine for Peace

GERMAN HOPE IS DECLARED ALL FOR PEACE

Armament Defended as Necessary and as No Menace to France, in Official Note Disowning Press Attack

LOOKED UPON AS DUTY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The article in the Cologne Gazette violently attacking France as an enemy of peace, was followed immediately, as was cabled to the Monitor, by a remarkable communique from the foreign office repudiating the attack and appearing in the form of a leading article in the North German Gazette. The text of the communique was as follows:

"In certain German newspapers there have been published recently alarming articles with regard to the present European situation, or the situation which is shortly to be expected.

"The way in which official German quarters, which have nothing to do with the articles in question, judge the situation has been explained repeatedly in the North German Gazette. The joint efforts of the great powers have already, as the English prime minister has just made plain, achieved valuable results. We still maintain firmly that these joint labors will succeed in mastering the difficulties that still remain. This confidence has been fortified especially by the agreement—gratefully welcomed by all Europe—at which Austria-Hungary and Russia have just arrived with regard to the reduction of their military measures.

"When in the articles which we have mentioned the intended strengthening of the German army is explained by a supposed deterioration which, it is said, presses towards a warlike conflict, such utterances must be repudiated in the most decided way. That the balance of strength in Europe as a whole has undergone an alteration in consequence of the events in the Balkans, an alteration by which Germany also is indirectly affected, is a fact plain to everybody.

War Agitation Decried

"So long as an eternal world peace is not guaranteed, Germany must reckon with the fact that she may be forced in a war to defend her extended frontiers on several sides, and that she then will be wrestling for her existence. Against such an eventuality, which can be forced on Germany against her will, the new army bill is intended to make provision, in that, carrying out the duty of universal service, it calls to service with the forces those young men who are fit for military service but have, hitherto, been exempt. No German will desire to accept responsibility for the event that in a war which might be forced upon us not all of those who are capable of bearing arms should stand ready as trained soldiers for the defense of house and home.

"The conviction that it is our duty to make provision is to such an extent the common possession of the whole people that war agitations for which there is no real foundation can only disturb it. "While insisting upon this we must at the same time take our stand against the unbridled language in which, in some French newspapers, the attempt is made to represent our army bill as a challenge and a menace against France. To oppose such agitations is in accordance with our national prestige, but we must do so calmly and without outbursts of feeling, which at home and abroad provoke misunderstandings and obscure the fact that our policy is directed towards the maintenance of peace among the great powers."

States Recognize Need

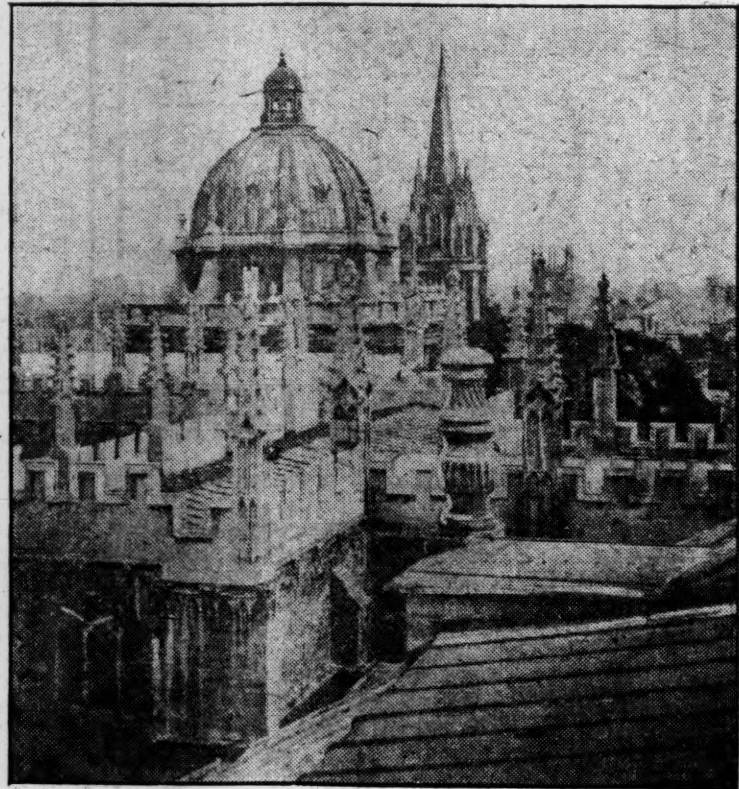
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—The communique which was issued at the close of two days' conference of representatives of the federal states affords but meager information regarding the decisions arrived at in connection with the new taxation and the army bill. Though it is announced that the necessity for the increase in military armaments was universally recognized it is not stated whether the draft of the army bill was discussed.

Agreement, the communique further states, was manifested with the proposal to cover the initial and non-recurring expenditure by a single levy upon property, but neither in this connection are any details given beyond the fact that the limit of exemption will be £500. On the subject of the new permanent taxation around which there is so much speculation, it is merely stated that the committee decided upon the principles for the taxation of property, as also for the other taxes which will be required.

BERLIN TO GET NOTED PAINTING

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Ger.—Hugo van der Goes' celebrated painting, "The Worship of the Three Kings," which was hitherto hung in the convent of Montforte, in Spain, has just been purchased for the Kaiser Friedrich museum in Berlin for a million marks. Negotiations have been going on for a long time for the transfer of the masterpiece, and have only just been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

BRITISH LIBRARIES ACQUIRE VALUED ERASMUS LETTERS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Roofs of the Bodleian library, Oxford, one repository of notable manuscript collection just secured

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The British museum and the Bodleian have acquired what is probably the last collection of the letters of Erasmus to come into the market. The letters were originally the property of Pierre Francois Xavier de Ram, rector of Louvain, and since of Louis Neve, also of Louvain. It was from Louis Neve that the British museum and the Bodleian purchased the letters, and so became the richest libraries in the world with respect to Erasmus manuscripts, with the exception of the collections of Basel and Copenhagen.

The letters, which number 41, are

all in Latin, and are written in a clear hand on paper of quarto size. They are mostly addressed to E. Schets, the banker of Erasmus, who lived at Antwerp. But the letters are not by any means entirely on financial matters; they nearly all contain references to the affairs of the day; to Luther, to the monks, and to the English acquaintances of Erasmus. Besides the letters to Schets there are others to Hieronymus, van der Noot, chancellor of Brabant; to Johannes Vlaten, and to Damian a Goes. There is also a letter addressed to Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London.

WEST SIDE BASIN IS FAVORED FOR AMSTERDAM PORT

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Several schemes have been considered in relation to the proposed increased accommodation needed in the port of Amsterdam. Finally the preference has been given to a scheme which involves the construction of a new basin on the western side of the existing harbor. The length of the basin will be 3300m. and the depth 10.50m., which may be increased in case of need to 12m.

It is calculated that the basin will be completed in seven or eight years, and that it will meet the needs of the city for the next 30 years. The estimated cost of the work is 17,000,000 gulden, exclusive of about 6,000,000 gulden for the necessary warehouse accommodation.

This scheme has met with a certain amount of criticism by those who contend that the construction of a basin on the western side of the Hem bridge will involve the decentralization of the traffic and will necessitate the transport of goods from one part of the town to the other by means of lighters. To this objection it is replied that Amsterdam, not being on an equal footing with Rotterdam in the matter of transit, this consideration is not such an important one. The basin will have many advantages for it will provide accommodation for the largest modern ships, which will in consequence not be required to pass up to the town where the traffic is congested.

A further project has also been adopted by the authorities of Amsterdam in the shape of a second lock at the entrance of the North sea, by which the harbor will be connected with the sea. The new lock will be built on the northern side of the present one and will be connected to the main canal by means of curving branch canals. The cost is estimated at 13,000,000 gulden, and the time required to complete the scheme will, it is expected, be seven years.

KILKENNY MANUAL CLASSES DO WELL

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—A satisfactory account of the year's work of the Kilkenny county committee of technical instruction was given at a public meeting by the headmaster, G. T. Phillips. Thirty courses of work were given in different districts, in disused school-houses, where new schools had been built, or in rooms lent or at nominal rents. In many places students came several miles and attended regularly.

The courses comprised manual instruction for boys, and for girls dressmaking, laundry, cooking and housewifery; and much more interest is shown than formerly. In the city, 34 classes were open in the same subjects, as well as for commercial training, building, engineering and art instruction. Several boys passed successfully into technical colleges in Dublin and Glasgow from these classes. In distributing prizes to successful students, the Countess of Desart, who has been a pioneer in the industrial movement in Kilkenny, gave some useful advice to all workers.

ALSATIANS ARE MAKING STAND AGAINST WAR

Strong Feeling That Germany and France Settle Differences in Amicable Ways Expressed in Mass Resolve to Parliament

PROVINCES FOR PEACE

(Special to the Monitor)

MULHAUSEN, Alsace-Lorraine—Alsace-Lorraine has made its voice heard against war between Germany and France. At Mulhausen, as the result of a campaign directed against militarism, a mass meeting was held recently, convened by merchants of the city, and attended by 1500 people, at which a resolution, carried unanimously, was forwarded to the Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine, disclaiming any wish for war on the part of the two provinces.

The meeting was held at the bourse, with M. Brun, a deputy of the national parliament, in the chair. In his speech M. Brun declared that all shades of Alsatian opinion were met together to register a protest against war between France and Germany. The inhabitants of the provinces had, he said, preserved their sympathy for France, but they would never desire a war to break out between the two countries.

M. Schaefer, a Liberal, emphasized the importance of the meeting, being of the nature of a manifesto addressed to Europe, France and Germany.

Amidst the greatest enthusiasm the following resolution was drafted and carried: "The meeting held at the bourse places before the Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine, elected by universal suffrage, the following request: That Parliament should declare itself formally and energetically against the idea of a war between France and Germany; and that all outstanding differences between the two countries should be settled in an amicable spirit."

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The increase in the military armaments of France and Germany, and the patriotic manifestations in France with reference to Alsace-Lorraine, have led public opinion in the provinces to declare itself unmistakably on the side of peace. The shopkeepers and the merchants have held meetings in protest of the idea of war between France and Germany, and in this action they have been supported by the socialist element of the population.

It is well known that the present generation of the two provinces, without in any way having lost their attachment to France, have no desire of making their country the cause of an European war. There is rather a growing feeling that Alsace-Lorraine, as a bi-lingual state, should form a link in the chain of buffer states, comprising Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg, which separate the German empire from France.

ENGLISH SPINNERS FACE DIFFICULTY

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association will shortly meet with the council of the Card and Blowing Room Operatives Association to discuss the question of so amending the Brooklands agreement as to meet the difficulty of the situation which has arisen, especially in the Lancashire district, over bad spinning. It is hoped that this conference may result in bridging over the difficulty. This, however, is by no means certain and Mr. Marsland, the general secretary of the operatives association, points out in his quarterly report, that the agreement, as far as his association is concerned, is at an end.

The employers, he says, were given the opportunity of amending the Brooklands agreement in its relation to bad spinning before our withdrawal took place, but as they flatly refused to accept any of the proposals made by our committee and have not yet given any intimation that they have changed their views, there does not appear at present to be any possibility of coming to an agreement that would be satisfactory from our point of view.

WAGE MINIMUM MADE OBLIGATORY
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The tailoring trade board of Great Britain issued an order in August last fixing certain time rates of wages for male and female workers employed in those branches of the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain engaged in making garments for men. The minimum rates fixed were 3½d. an hour for female workers and 6d. an hour for male workers, these wages to apply to all workers except learners. This order has now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade, and any agreement for payment of wages less than the above mentioned minimum rates will henceforth be void.

MR. JUSTICE PARKER PROMOTED
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is announced that the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Justice Parker to be a lord of appeal in ordinary, in succession to Lord Macnaghten.

Sir Robert Parker began his brilliant career with the taking of a first class in the classical tripos at Cambridge, when only 23. Three years later he was called at Lincoln's Inn and rapidly built up a practice on the chancery side of the courts. Sir Robert's appointment to the bench in 1906 was one of the first made by Lord Loreburn, the former lord chancellor. It will be remembered that it was his judgment in the case brought by Gibson Bowles, which decided the illegality of deducting the income tax before the finance bill of the year had been passed.

BULGARIAN CITIZEN SOLDIERS FORM STURDY SECOND LINE

Notable Showing Made by Able-Bodied Men of Balkan Peasantry Who Responded in the Militia to Their Country's Call for Service in Arms Against the Turk



(Reproduced by permission)

A company of Bulgarian militia, the men still in peasant attire, halts on line of march

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The embodiment of the Bulgarian militia, and the part it has played in providing second line troops during mobilization for the Balkan war, has been passed over almost without notice. Possibly it is due to the fact that the brunt of the fighting, and therefore most of the honor and glory, has fallen to the lot of the field army. At the root of almost every national military system there exists an institution known as the militia, or by some equivalent term. There is nothing new about it. On the contrary, it is as ancient pretty well as any Saxon institution to be found in England. In Saxons days the word that signified this institution was "fyrd." Its form and characteristics vary considerably in different states, but wherever it appears it represents fundamentally and in the simplest manner possible, the "nation in arms" and the "citizen soldier."

In a country like Bulgaria, where conscription and immense system of reserves is a law of the land, the active field army is provided, but, over and above, there remains a large surplus

of able-bodied men who though no longer liable for military service, are available for service in the militia. The accompanying photograph shows a company of the Bulgarian militia on the way to the front, having halted on the line of march and piled their arms. These men are still wearing their peasant costumes, for they are not provided with uniforms like the regular army, but merely receive their arms and accoutrements. It shows how the Bulgarian people answered their country's call to arms almost to a man.

COMET IS SEEN IN AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A faint comet was observed by B. Loye at Laura, South Australia, on Dec. 31, last. The comet, which had a short tail, moved with fair rapidity. On Jan. 9 it was again seen in the neighborhood of Scorpio, but the positions recorded do not suffice to give a trustworthy orbit.

The following orbit is approximate: Perihelion passage, Feb. 3; arc from node to perihelion, 250 deg.; longitude of node, 205 deg.; inclination, 40 deg. Least distance from sun, 60,000,000 miles. From this orbit it is evident that the comet was nearest the earth about the time of discovery, and would then be 25,000,000 miles distant. It would subsequently pass out of reach of northern observers owing to its rapid southward motion.

WOMEN TO LEARN HOME INDUSTRIES

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—A course of lectures with practical demonstrations will be given under the auspices of the Austrian Dendrological Society, in Vienna this spring, for women. Instruction in poultry farming, arboriculture and various branches of gardening will be given.

A new occupation for women is the arrangement of window boxes and balconies, in flats, which are filled with flowering trees, plants and creepers. The arrangement requires much taste and is a somewhat long job, as great care must be taken in securing the pots. Another branch is the care of plants kept in the house, which is quite an art in itself, and which, with table decoration, is another line which women, attached to florists, or nurseries, may adopt with advantage.

"SAIL FROM BOSTON"

—BY—

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

LONDON, PARIS AND HAMBURG

(Plymouth) (Boulogne)

On 17,000 Ton Steamships. Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day

CINCINNATI	-	-	June 7
CLEVELAND	-	-	June 24
CINCINNATI	-	-	July 12
CLEVELAND	-	-	July 29

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

607 BOYLSTON STREET - - - BOSTON, MASS.

TONE OF GERMAN PRESS ON BRITISH ESTIMATES CALM

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—There has been very little comment in Berlin on the subject of the British navy estimates. An article in the Lokalanzeiger is a good example of the general tone of the press. The naval correspondent of this paper says:

"Mr. Churchill's intention of building five dreadnoughts was announced in March of last year, when he mentioned that, in the event of Germany's building in the next six years three more dreadnoughts than were provided in the navy law then in force, the English rate of construction would be the following: Four ships in 1912, then five, four, five, four, five, as compared with the intended German construction of two in 1912, then three, two, three, two, three. These ships would maintain the standard of 16 to 18 in dreadnoughts. The figures were given with the express reservation that they were only to be valid in the event of no alteration being made necessary by the expansion in other countries.

"For some time now attempts have not been lacking in the English press to inform the admiralty that such an alteration of conditions has actually taken place on account of the plans of Austria-Hungary and Italy. But that is connected in the main only with the efforts of the opposition to outbid the government. The first lord of the admiralty never left it in doubt that the colonial ships were not included in his calculations. The number five is only worth noting in that it marks the adherence to the established program of construction. Hence the view that England does not see any cause for anxiety in the naval situation."

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Largest S. S. Company in the World—Over 400 Ships—1,305,819 TONS

SAILINGS TO

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

S. S. AMERICA S. S. HAMBURG

(22,500 Tons) 11,000 Tons

APRIL 12, 10 A. M. April 5, 9 A. M.

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

FROM NEW YORK

*PATRICIA	April 3, 8 A. M.	CINCINNATI	April 24, 11 A. M.
*PRES. GRANT	April 10, 11 A. M.	*PENNSYLVANIA	April 28, 12 noon
*AMERICA	April 12, 10 A. M.	*KAISERIN AUG. VIO.	April 30, 3 P. M.
*PRETORIA	April 17, 3 P. M.	*PRES. LINCOLN	May 3, 3 P. M.

FROM BOSTON S. S. CLEVELAND June 24 S. S. CLEVELAND July 29

MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES AND GENOA

S. S. HAMBURG April 5, 9 A. M. S. S. HAMBURG May 20, 9 A. M.

S. S. MOLTKE April 19, 8:30 A. M. S. S. MOLTKE June 3, 9:30 A. M.

*Only call at Madeira and Algiers.

S. S. IMPERATOR WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP

Will make her first trip from HAMBURG MAY 24, arriving here MAY 31. Books now open for season starting JUNE 7.

11 A. M. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

LAST TWO CRUISES

TO THE PANAMA CANAL HAVANA

S. S. VICTORIA LUISE, April 10th and 30th

Largest Steamer Cruising in the Caribbean

16 DAYS EACH.....\$145 and up

CRUISES TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

Scotland, Orkney and Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway. FROM HAMBURG during June, July and August.

S. S. VICTORIA LUISE, S. S. BISMARCK and S. S. METEOR, 13 to 24 days, \$56.25 up

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

607 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

CUNARD

Liverpool—London—Paris

Calling at Queenstown

ULTONIA, April 1

5 P. M.

FRANCONIA, May 13

LACONIA, MAY 27

FRANCONIA, June 10

LACONIA, June 24

FRANCONIA, July 8

From New York

MAURETANIA, Apr. 2

1 A. M.

FRANCONIA, April 12

10 A. M.

*Does Not Call at Queenstown.

New York—Mediterranean

Montreal—Plymouth—London

126 State Street Tel F.H. 4000

NEW YORK \$240

Via Rail and Boat

RAY STATE LINE

OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS, \$1.00

Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TEXASSEE

Daily, including Sunday—Improved Service

Telephone Main 1741 Ticket Office

214 Washington St., Boston

ROUND the WORLD

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB

306 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

THE

Hotel and Travel Dept.

OF THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

MONITOR

is always at your service

and is fully equipped to supply any information desired

about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will

make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in

the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is

always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit

of its complete facilities.

Address

HOTEL AND TRAVEL

DEPARTMENT

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.,

Boston.

COUNTRY HOUSE BUILDING A PROBLEM OF GOOD TASTE

MUCH of the assistance journalistic and architectural enterprise has in recent years been giving the people in planning the new house must have gone astray, been ignored or misunderstood. That is the less pleasant side of observation of the kind and style of houses that are newly discovered on the country landscape. There is the relief to the eye, however, of here and there the country or village house that fits its place, its place as a home and its place as a consistent part of the surroundings. No degree of skill and inventiveness on the part of the architect, who sketches and draws interior plans for the country place, and no literary perfection in the alluring description of its comforts and charms, can by any possibility take the place of some sense of fitness on the part of the one who selects designs from the periodical "home building page."

The value of the enterprise of instruction and advice is not to be slighted, and yet there are examples of the result that make the observer almost wish the people who build had been left to the simple impulse of the untrained days. Fancy the broad building space that is possible in the country having set in its midst the tall and narrow house the architect-journalist could only have thought would be raised on the contracted lot of the city or closely filled suburban street. Fancy the distinctly seashore house standing at the side of the elm shaded street of an inland village. Sadly be it said, these misfits do not have to be fancied—they exist.

The age of the ready-made nowhere works out more trying effects than in the application of the newspaper house designs to the actual. Somebody has pictured the sartorial results of the opening of a missionary barrel of clothing by a tribe whose previous experience with garments had been a bit restricted. The delivery of the "ideal home for the country" on the feature page has not worked quite so ill, but there are instances that force such a comparison. The well-dressed man of the town may have bought his suit off the counter, but he had taste and an appreciation of the fitness of the ready-to-wear to his own need and appearance. The same judgment in the house-owner-to-be is the need, and if it is supplied there is good chance that he will bring the proffered plan down to good use.

A recent feature in the Public Ledger of Philadelphia portrayed and described the suburban homes about its town with a view to showing a consistency of design, not in the uniformity of the plans but in the purpose to make the right use of materials and perpetrate no radical departures from originals. The claim is advanced that there is a Pennsylvania type of country house, distinctive without being rigid and influencing the architecture of the better class of homes recently building. It is held to be a saluting relief from what the Architectural Record described as the "stylistic kaleidoscope which current architecture treats us to, the bewildering procession of French chateaux, Italian villas, Swiss chalets and what not." The portrayal of the Philadelphia environment of pleasing and consistent architecture raises the question how truthfully a similar claim could be made for the suburbs of other cities. Broadening the application of this instance, the question goes on to the point as to the standards of real country-house building. It may well be raised as to New England.

The extension of the country residence

area for the city people in the New England states has been rapid of late and there is hardly a section that does not show the arrival of the city owner. There is delight in most of the products of this discovery of the wider country, houses that show the good taste of the owner, the immediately local appreciation of the architect, and the variation of a class design to meet the requirements of the place. In brief, these houses fit, and because they fit they ornament. The exceptions can be found, the too great pretension, the startling following of a foreign style, the loss of the sense of proportion, but there come to mind fine, expensive houses, built at considerable cost, that still do not obtrude themselves by their assumption of a superiority to the neighborhood, proud and disdainful.

Greater than the city-owned country place as a problem is the real country home, the village house of moderate cost that will be the expression of the life of the people who occupy it and add through its truthfulness and fitness to the charm of the region. Along with it moves the farm home, the house out on the country road, and it is telling the same story of here and there a departure from the style of the neighborhood that makes it conspicuous but not as a good example. Even here there is need of relaxation from the severity of the New England fashion, but no call for the complete abandonment of the standard that speaks for the lives that are there lived.

Somewhere, it is only to be believed, there is a possible compromise between the distinctly old and the radically new, a happy application of the modern and perhaps the imported idea to the requirements of the situation, a gentle easing of the rigidity of the upright plainness without the loss of its character. Country housebuilding has not yet arrived there but it is so much the subject of concern and study that there is reason to expect that the landscape is to be made happier and the occupants of the homes be given greater satisfaction by the compromises that are not sacrifices.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Frank S. Hobbs, superintendent Boston division New Haven road, and party left South station by special train this morning for an inspection of the division.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road has added all steel coach equipment to the Chicago and St. Louis express leaving South station at 10 o'clock a. m. daily.

Arthur MacKenney, chief dispatcher Fitchburg division Boston & Maine railroad has been appointed train rule examiner for the Portland, Southern and Fitchburg divisions with office at North station. Arthur Kidder, night chief, is promoted to chief train dispatcher vice Mr. MacKenney and Charles Woodward night chief vice Mr. Kidder.

The construction department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is installing new express platforms in the Southern division section of North station.

Bowdoin College Musical Club occupied reserved parlor cars attached to the Boston & Albany road's New York express via Springfield from South Station today en route to New York city.

Henry Savage track supervisor, Boston division New Haven road, has been laying new steel at South Bay Junction, Dorchester.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

CONSERVATIVE

The "single taxers" think that they're "Progressive." May be so. Yet lots of people would prefer No tax at all, you know.

There are four Williams in President Wilson's cabinet. Since "where there's a 'Will' there's a way," the present executive ought to be quite able to find several ways for attaining any end he may wish to encompass.

SOCIAL DEDUCTIONS

Are a lady's conclusions entirely wrong When her logic convinces her she, By taking milk baths every day, can belong

To the cream of society, see?

SURE THING

"How did you get on fishing yesterday?"

"First rate. I decided not to take the chances of losing, so I carried home the pound of meat I had bought for bait and had it cooked for dinner."

Since it is said that one of the most necessary qualifications of a clever ambassador is a knowledge of how to pour tea gracefully, is it not about time that some of the accomplished women of the land should be considered for such positions?

PUZZLING

"Human nature is pretty hard to read. Perhaps our next door neighbors are not at all what we think they are."

"I'm sure some of mine aren't at all what they, themselves, think they are."

ECONOMY

A good social standing costs less, so they say.

Than what it did years ago:

One can live in most any old shack, today.

If he'll call it a bungalow.

After all that has gone before it naturally follows that the country will pay a good deal of attention to the secretary of state-ments that are made at Washington for a while.

STORE NEWS

W. C. Kelley of the Meyer Jonasson Company is planning to go to New York this afternoon.

S. E. Morrison, buyer of men's hats for the Jordan Marsh Company, has returned from the European markets.

Edgar T. Child, floor superintendent for the Gilchrist Company, who has been located on the first floor, has transferred to the sixth and seventh floors.

Buyers of the R. H. White Company, who have returned from a trip to New York are: A. H. Shannon, Leo Fisher, W. H. Ross and William E. Hebbard.

Miss Mary Murray, at one time associated with the William Filene's Sons Company and more recently with the H. A. Melrum Company of Buffalo, as buyer of waists and women's furnishings, is now located with the Thompson-Hudson store of Toledo, O.

Harry Gordon Selfridge, founder of the well known concern of Selfridge & Co., Ltd., of London, was a visitor in the department stores of this city Saturday. He is on a trip through American cities in search of new ideas in department store management. He was at one time in the department store business in Chicago and conceived the idea of establishing a store in London and conducting it as he would in America. That it is conducted on broad lines and is of interest to American buyers is evidenced by the remark made recently by a traveler who said, "One of the first places we visit when we go to London is Selfridge's." In speaking of the establishing of the store Mr. Selfridge said: "It was a new idea for the English people to see a large establishment start full blast right from the first. Their way had been to start in small and gradually branch out. He is a firm friend of the American department stores and sends his employees here and makes frequent trips himself, to study the methods employed in conducting them, for he says that America leads the department store world, and that European merchants must come here for new and original ideas."

JAMESTOWN TO HAVE NEW STORE

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The Abrahamson-Bigelow Company has purchased the property adjoining its store. Preparations for tearing down the building which occupies the site will begin at once and a new modern structure will be erected to correspond with the present structure, which is six stories high and was built in 1906. It is expected to have the new building completed early in the fall, when the concern will occupy the entire block with the exception of 25 feet at the corner of Washington and Third streets.

CUT IN COAL PREDICTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Leading coal dealers said last night that the prices of coal will be cut early in April from \$1 to \$1.25 a ton. The price now for household kind is \$8 a ton, an increase over recent years from \$6.50 a ton. The coal market here is said to be overstocked.

NEW CHURCH BURNS MORTGAGE

NEWTON, Mass.—The Central Congregational church, Walnut street, Newtonville, burned its \$70,000 mortgage on the church at Sunday night's service. The exercises were opened by the Rev. Edward M. Noyes, minister of the Newton Center Congregational church.

REDUCED PRICES TO THE USER GOODRICH TIRES

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

Effective April 1st, 1913

Ask Your Dealer

B. F. GOODRICH CO.

851 BOYLSTON ST.

BOSTON, MASS.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

IN THE REGULAR WAY

"Yes, ma'am," said the fish dealer, taking down the order, "and how will you have the codfish sent?"

"Why," replied the customer, "C. O. D." of course!"—Minneapolis Journal.

MIGHT SEE BETTER

"Is there really anybody in America who sincerely deserves to have the stage elevated?"

"Yes, the gallery patrons,"—Spokane Chronicle.

AWAKENING FOR PA

"Does your husband find himself puzzled when your little son asks for help in his arithmetic lesson every night?"

"Oh, not at all. After Willie taught his father how the batting averages were worked out, all the old rules that Mr. Smithers had forgotten came back to him at once,"—St. Paul Dispatch.

USEFUL ON A TRIP

"A dollar doesn't go very far these days."

"All depends. If you put it into railroad fare, it will save you a long walk,"—Kansas City Journal.

ON PARADE

"They had men in the colonial days." "Well, a man had to keep his chest out, knowing that he was liable to figure in an historical novel any time,"—Kansas City Journal.

HIGH MILLINERY

Some straw and wire,
Some ribbon scraps,
Some bows, thrust higher,
A scarf, perhaps;
A bit of bloom;
Most any shape;
A drooping plume
That hides the nape;
A buckle—tin—
A sheaf of grain;
A pin stuck in
And out again.
Such is a hat
Of style's device.
But worse than that
By far—the price!

—Los Angeles Tribune.

ALL-ROUND MAN

"Does he belong to the 400?" "Yes, indeed; he's one of the ciphers!"—New York Mail.

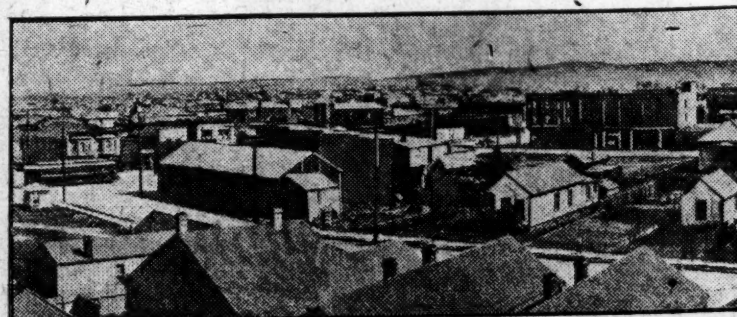
UNUSUAL YEAR

"Yes," replied Mr. Penwiggie. "It is the first time in my recollection that spring has managed to get in ahead of the spring poetry,"—Spokane Chronicle.

P. D. CRONIN FOR SOLICITOR

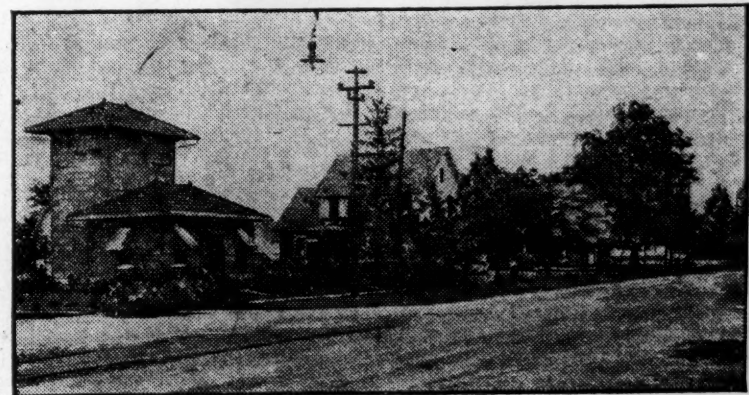
WASHINGTON—The candidacy of Patrick D. Cronin of Boston has been presented to Secretary of Agriculture Houston by Representative Curley, for the position of solicitor to the department. Secretary Houston said he would consider the name.

GENERAL VIEW OF RICHMOND, CAL.



RICHMOND, Cal.—Second only to San Francisco as shipping point in California. Situated less than eight miles from San Francisco on east side of San Francisco bay at terminus of Santa Fe railroad and on main line of Hariman system. Claims to offer greatest inducements to manufacturers to be found on Pacific coast. Among those emphasized by Richmond industrial commission are deep water shipping, transcontinental railroads, terminal freight rates, cheap electrical power and oil fuel, cheap factory land, proximity to markets and labor supply, belt railroad connecting all plants and sites with deepwater wharves and transcontinental railroads. Plans being carried out to augment present excellent dockage facilities with inner harbor and commodious basin. Population 12,000; capital invested more than \$40,000,000. Standard Oil Company has spent more than \$5,000,000 on works here, which are to be largest oil works in the world.

MAIN STREET IN SALINE, MICH.



SALINE, Mich.—This town, located 40 miles west of Detroit, has a population estimated at 1000. It is nine miles from the University of Michigan and 10 miles from the State Normal College, and is connected with them by both steam and electric railroads. One of finest creamery buildings in United States located here. Town lighted by electricity and soon to have system of waterworks installed. The accompanying view shows Main street, looking east from the transportation station.

FREIGHT YARD HELPS TRAFFIC

The Boston & Maine railroad has a number of important improvements on the Fitchburg division, either under way or in prospect. The new "hump-yard" at Mechanicville is solving the freight problems of the Fitchburg division, it now being possible to make up 36 different trains at one time. Many minor improvements are being made, or are to be made along the division, all of which are being devised to facilitate handling freight. These include a new 400-foot siding at Mechanicville, a similar siding at Hoosick Junction, a mile siding at Summit, between Eagle Bridge and Johnsonville; a mile siding at West Deerfield and others at Lake Pleasant, Athol, Orange and just east of Gradner.

RECORD GRAIN TO LEAVE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me.—Seven steamers are scheduled to leave here this week with grain cargoes, the aggregate being expected to be considerably in excess of 1,000,000 bushels, the list embracing the Cunard liner Ausonia, for London; the Dominion of the White Star-Dominion line, for Liverpool; the Allan liner Pretorian, for Glasgow; the Cervona of the Thomsan line, for Leith; the Canada liner Pisa, for Hamburg; and the steamers Tantalion, for Hull, and Dromonby, for Avonmouth, the latter two taking full cargoes of grain.

The shipments for the seven days will be the largest of any week in the history of the port.

POLICE LISTING OF BOSTON TO BEGIN TOMORROW

Preparations for the Work Are Now Completed and Office Force Is Prepared

Beginning tomorrow, police officers will call at every house in the city in order to get information for use in preparing the voting lists of Boston. Men residents over 20 years of age will be asked their name, age, occupation, residence April 1 this year and April 1, 1912. Preparations for the work are now completed. Stationary has been sent out by the automobile load from police headquarters and distributed at the different stations. Blank index cards will be used by the policemen. These cards will then be turned over to clerks at the various stations, who will compile the results.

The central station for the work is the drill hall at Station 16 in the Back Bay, where women clerks from the library bureau will be put to work. It is expected that the listing will be done more expeditiously than ever before, as the officers have had experience in gathering the data and all the clerks and other employees used will be trained in their duties.

The women at Station 16, while employees of the library bureau, will work under police direction. Residents are asked to leave the desired information so that the officers may get it if they are not at home.

JUNCTION CITY, KAN., IS WHERE RIVERS AND RAILROADS BRANCH



Main business street in Junction City

JUNCTION CITY, Kan.—This thriving and progressive city is situated at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers which, uniting here, form the Kansas river, which empties into the Missouri at Kansas City. The place was laid out in 1858, is located on what is termed second bottom land, and is surrounded by bluffs. Judging from the stone formation which appears at a uniform height near the top of the bluffs, it is supposed that the site of Junction City was at one time the bottom of a lake.

Four miles east of Junction City is situated Ft. Riley, on a reservation of 20,000 acres, which is one of the best military posts of the government. On the top of the hill back of the fort is a monument, erected to the memory of Major Ogden, who founded Ft. Riley in 1855. This monument is regarded as being at the geographical center of the United States. Three miles farther east stand the walls of a stone building which serve as a memorial of the first capitol of the state of Kansas.

The Junction City of today is a city of 7000 people. It is on the Union Pacific railroad, with a branch running north.

and is the northern terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. It is under the commission form of government. It has five miles of paving and many miles of cement sidewalk. It is connected with Ft. Riley by an electric car line, and an interurban electric line is being built east. There is a free city delivery of mail and rural delivery on seven routes leading from the city in all directions. There are four graded schools and a fine city high school. This place is the county seat and is provided with a handsome court house, valued at \$40,000, a city hall and opera house, valued at \$35,000; city parks and playgrounds for children, valued at \$20,000; a public library, valued at \$60,000, which was donated by a former citizen and is maintained from a permanent income.

The city has two flouring mills, a creamery and four banks and is well equipped with mercantile establishments of nearly all kinds. There are many beautiful drives leading from the city, and Grant avenue, between the city and Ft. Riley, is particularly handsome. The waterworks are municipally owned and the water is said to be unsurpassed in the state.

News and Reviews in Book World

SMALL THINGS OBSCURE GREAT IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER, SAYS AUTHOR

Important Happenings Matters of Detail and Foreign Politics Outlandish to U. S. Journalists, According to Handbook

BROAD FIELD COVERED

IN an article notable for its insight written by the best informed English critic of American journalism for the Fortnightly Review in 1912, the writer, Sidney Brooks, departed from discussion of his specific theme—"The American Yellow Press"—to say of journalism in general:

"While a giant, it is a very young one. In its present form it is the product of a quick succession of astounding inventions. The railway, the cable, the telephone, the rotary press, the linotype, the manufacture of paper from wood pulp and color printing—these are the discoveries of yesterday that have made the journal of today possible."

"We are still too near to the phenomenon to be able to assess its significance or to determine its relation to the general scheme of things. Journalism still awaits the philosopher—awaits, I mean, some one who will work out the action and reaction of this new and tremendous power of organized, ubiquitous publicity upon human life. It has already, to all appearances, taken its place among the permanent social forces; we see it affecting pretty nearly all we do and say and think, competing with the churches, superseding parliaments, rivaling the schools and universities; yet nobody that I am aware of has yet attempted to trace out its consequences, to define its nature, functions and principles, or to establish its place and prerogatives by the side of those other forces, religion, law, art and commerce, and so on, that, unlike journalism, infused the ancient as well as the modern world. Journalism is young, and the problems propounded by the necessity of adjusting it to society and the state have so far hardly been formulated. Its youth must be its excuse for whatever flaws and excesses it has developed."

Coming more specifically to close grapple with facts as he finds them in the United States, the writer of the article adds:

"The Americans have always taken a liberal view of the kind of news that ought to be printed. In a somewhat raw, remote, free and easy community, impressed with the idea of social equality, absorbed in the work of laying the material foundations of a vast civilization, eminently sociable and inquisitive but with comparatively few social traditions and almost no settled code of manners, it was natural enough that the line between private and public affairs should be loosely drawn."

With these dicta by a thoughtful on-looker from abroad in mind, it is pertinent to inquire after reading the latest discussion of journalism found in "The Newspaper" (Williams & Norgate, London. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 50 cents), by G. Binney Dibbles, whether in this little handbook of the Home University Library is to be found the desired exposition of those aspects of journalism which the more thoughtful men of all lands are asking from journalists who take their calling seriously. The answer must be "No!" That a book with such a theme should have been included in the series is in itself a wholesome sign. That the field surveyed is not only British but also American and to some extent European and colonial also is encouraging, for the phenomena, technical and ethical, that modern journalism has created, are general rather than national or local.

The information desired—and to some extent given in this handbook—is not the particular longing of any race or nation. Both the historian and the interpreter of occidental journalism have yet to appear. Journalists are so busy with the immediate tasks of today that they find no time for research and philosophical exposition. Indeed it is doubtful whether for the latter task they have the requisite perspective, detachment and reflective powers. How far the American chapter of the book is from being written may be inferred from the fact that the only nominal history yet written, that of Frederick Hudson, comes down no later than 1873. Possibly it may be one of the tasks awaiting the various schools of journalism now arising in connection with the universities of the country to assume the task of gathering the material and training the chroniclers who will do the much needed work.

For readers of the Monitor, aware of its ideals in journalism, there are certain portions of the book by Mr. Dibbles that have peculiar interest, especially in his references to general American conditions. He says: "In that country (the United States) small things overshadow the great. Perhaps it would be truer to say that the important things are matters of detail. Foreign politics are to them outlandish matters. Their public life is itself a matter of small things; detailed changes in the tariff; detailed changes in the personnel of federal, state and city governments; details about railway concessions or amalgamations or prosecutions, which affect stocks and shares."

"As a consequence an importance is attached to the details of personal life, private happiness, social standing, success and failure of individuals, which is in Europe beyond comprehension. Everything is news."

Again he says that the American eye-

tem is to assume that every small accident or other happening is potentially a great one, continuing: "As a matter of professional competition this method is forced upon them. No newspaper can allow another to gain an important start on a question, which may become the sensation of the hour. Consequently the wearisome task (for news editors) of turning over every sordid detail . . . has to be undertaken simultaneously by the members of every staff in competition with every other paper. . . . The material for the ordinary newspaper 'story' is more often than not taken from the unfortunate or shady side of life, because in that class of facts the masses of the public take an unflinching and un-tingering interest."

But lest a reader of these quotations should get the impression that they are from the pen of a self-righteous person, looking with more or less contempt on all things American, let him read also the frank admissions of Mr. Dibbles as to changes that have come in British journalism of late years, changes that give him concern. Partisan and caste prejudices, in his opinion, shape editorial utterances more than they used to. Friendly and loyal relations between owners and workers are less secure and permanent.

Editors' private opinions are subjected to greater pressure from owners responsive to commercial ideals, with consequent insecurity of tenure to conscientious men. "The hazardous career now offered attracts a different class of men, more exacting in the way of remuneration, more brilliant and less patient, with none of the specialized devotion to his own institution, which was the particular characteristic of the Victorian political writer. . . . The actual power over opinion exercised by the press . . . was at its maximum in this country during the Victorian age. . . . It is impossible to deny that the recent commercialization of journalism is an irredeemable loss to this country. We have probably in the last 20 years parted silently with an asset of unique value."

As in so many American cities, the profession is less one of personalities and more one of assembled parts of a machine geared to produce papers in vast quantities and distribute the product over as large an area as possible, the controlling factors in the process being mechanical and commercial rather than ethical or educational. Nor does Mr. Dibbles see any prospect of change in the future. "The more a man can resemble a linotype machine the more useful will he be to the paper of tomorrow. He must, of course, be complicated in organization, his mechanism must be ingenious enough to conceal his mental subordination. But just as the pressing of any key on the composing board brings down always the same letter, so will it

be required from the brilliant, up-to-date journalist, that he must react automatically with the most faithful resemblance to the accuracy of a machine to each stimulus afforded by varying events, popular emotions and the ideas of the market place."

The Monitor has more hope for the future than this. In part because of its own record, and also because of signs, that in America at least, the ethics as well as the technique of journalism are to be faced by society acting through its historic agencies of church, school and government. Leaders in the ethical revolt in national life against commercialism as the dominant force in society are beginning to call "yellow" and sordid journalism to account. Universities are beginning to recognize their duties as training schools for youth who are to serve as editors and reporters.

Legislatures, national and state, are beginning to exercise collective restraint on publicity. Advertisers are beginning to insist on standards of veracity as to volume and quality of circulation; and middlemen who place advertising are forcing publishers as well as themselves to obey a stricter code of honesty. Lastly, guardians of home life and defenders of youth are coming to see the need of censorship and of discrimination.

For journalists and for the public this handbook provides much up-to-date information, and some opinions that are worth while. One cannot avoid speculation as to whether the author's comments on Boston journalism are based on first-hand knowledge.

LITERARY NOTES

A MEMORIAL de luxe edition of Joaquin Miller's poems is planned by the Whitaker & Ray-Wiggin Company.

"Winds of Doctrine," or sub-studies in contemporary opinion, by George Santayana, recently of the philosophical faculty at Harvard University, will deal with both Bergson and Bertrand Russell as thinkers.

At a time when stock exchanges are under fire and are being subjected to restrictive legislation there is especial need of clarity of opinion on the uses of such centers of speculation. The Houghton Mifflin Company announces a book on "The Value of Organized Speculation" by Harrison H. Brace.

Little, Brown & Co. have secured Eden Philpotts' next story, "Widecomb Fair," which comes forth from the press this

week. "A Modest Dartmoor Comedy" is the author's name for the tale.

"Smith and the Church," published by Stokes and written by H. H. Beatty, D. D., is a formal answer to Meredith Nicholson's article on "Should Smith Go to Church?" in the Atlantic Monthly of 1912.

Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" and "Democratic Vistas," in one volume, with an introduction by Horace Traubel, Whitman's Boswell, are now to be had in Everyman's Library.

The Boxer uprising in China is depicted in Will Levington Comfort's latest story, "The Road of Living Men."

James Stephens, author of the "Crock of Gold," is described as having produced a book that authors as different as Edward Lear, Lewis Carroll, Cervantes, W. B. Yeats, Synge and the creators of the Greek mythology, might have collaborated in producing.

"The Italians of Today," by Richard Bagot, is written by a sympathetic Briton, whose novels previously had made clear his competency to deal with problems of church and state in the land of Mazzini.

A book that records the adventure and heroism of Christian workers on the railways of the United States has been written by the secretary of the New York City Railroad Y. M. C. A. It has the title "The Lure of the Iron Trail."

The Chicago Literary Monthly, No. 1, has appeared. It is to be the undergraduate journal of the university, "providing literary expression of student ideas." The editors say: "It will deal in many cases with Chicago scenes and Chicago life. It has long been felt that a certain type of writing is being done by the Chicago undergraduates which should be sharply differentiated from the creative work done at other American colleges."

One of two known copies of Sir William Berkeley's "Discourse and View of Virginia" came into a New York auction room last week and fetched \$5100.

The library of the University of Minnesota has just come into possession of Sir Thomas Peyton's diary of the first four months' proceedings of the Long Parliament—that is from November, 1640, through February, 1641. London agents recently secured possession of the document and placed it.

Duffield Osborne, who some years ago wrote fiction under such titles as "The Spell of Ashtaro" and the "Robe of Nessus," has spent his days of late in compiling material for an elaborate study of "Engraved Gems, Signets, Talismans and Ornamental Intaglios."

"In the Vanguard," the play by Katrina Traak, just published by the Macmillans, is a tractate against war.

DINNER BRINGS \$2340 TO ROYAL LITERARY FUND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Many distinguished men, including Edmund Gosse, J. M. Barrie, Anthony Hope Hawkins and A. E. W. Mason, were present at the annual meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, which was held recently. Rowland E. Prothero presided.
From the annual report it appears

Fashion Predicts the Best Season for Ribbons in Many Years

Hence We Have Assembled a Vast Assortment of

The Newest and Best Ribbons

For Millinery, Sashes, Dress Trimmings and every other adaptable use.

The most favored ideas are satins, taffetas, failles, fancy picots, jacquards and the strikingly effective Balkan and Bulgarian effects with their bold color combinations.

Brocaded velvets and velours in light summery hues also are commanding much interest.

Tapestry ribbons will be decidedly the vogue with many for trimmings for suits and dresses.

Ribbons reflecting the much discussed modern schools of art — the Cubist and Futurist—are novelties of recent arrival.

Among the latest colorings are: Fushia taupe, vatican purple, copenhagen, Besnard, coq-de-roche, tete-de-nage, gold and Nell rose

Prices of these new ribbons range from 29c to 5.00 a yd.

RIBBONS—MAIN STORE, STREET FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

PART OF CRAWFORD LIBRARY MAY GO TO BRITISH MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The news that the Crawford library is to be dispersed is entirely unauthorized, and has probably found its genesis in two facts in connection with it. The first of these is that Lord Crawford contemplates selling the section of the library entirely devoted to Napoleonic books and manuscripts.

The section is an extremely valuable one, extending into many thousands of manuscripts, and shares the immense interest which anything in connection with the famous Emperor always seems to exert over the reading world.

This French collection is of extraordinary interest and value, not only in manuscripts but in collections of all kinds. There are, for instance, a great number of autographs of Napoleon, some mere scrawls, extremely indicative of his state of mind, for as his fortunes fell he began to write more illegibly. This was an interesting fact brought out many years ago by Mr. Ruskin in the Pall Mall Gazette. The second fact is that the philatelic collection is passing as a gift into the hands of the nation, probably to the British museum. It is at once the finest and most comprehensive collection ever made on this subject. The catalogue of the section alone extends to over 450 pages in double column.

At a time when so many literary and artistic masterpieces are passing across the Atlantic it is interesting to remember that this library was originally formed by an American, John Kerr Tiffany, a lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., and purchased in 1897 by Lord Crawford. For 20 years Mr. Tiffany had the undisputed run of the market, and during that time he made it his business to obtain every single book or even leaflet, bearing on philately, in every portion of the globe. Mr. Tiffany's collection was

complete in every possible way as far as the United Kingdom and the United States were concerned.

It fell to Lord Crawford to extend it in other directions. In 1907 he secured the collection of Amstrichter Heinrich Frankel of Berlin, by far the finest continental collection on the subject. Though this part of Lord Crawford's collection is going as a gift to the nation, the stamp collection proper, like the Napoleonic, will be sold.

If it is decided that the British museum is to become the custodian of the collection it is possible that a new department will be created, and that it will be housed separately from the existing collections, but jointly with the magnificent postage stamp collection bequeathed in recent years to the museum by T. K. Tapling.

Some portions of the library have been dispersed in different ways. The natural science section of the library was given by a previous Lord Crawford to the Duncuch observatory, now the Royal observatory, at Edinburgh. Another of its most interesting and valuable features is the newspapers of the Commonwealth, bought at the sale of the library of the Jacobite leader, Sir John Hyde Cotton, at Madingley, Cambridge.

MR. TAFT LEAVES SOUTH FOR YALE

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Quitting his vacation pursuits at his winter cottage, where he has stayed since March 5, former President William H. Taft left here Sunday afternoon for New Haven, Conn., to take up his duties as professor of law at Yale University.
With Mr. Taft went Mrs. Taft and their son Charles, who were to accompany him as far as New York.

Reduction in the Price of

COAL

COMMENCING APRIL 1st

Metropolitan Coal Co.

20 EXCHANGE PLACE, BOSTON

Furnace	- - -	\$6.50
Egg	- - -	7.00
Stove	- - -	7.25
Chestnut	- - -	7.50
Pea	- - -	5.50

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BLOUSE WAIST RUSSIAN STYLE COST OF LIVING LOW IN MEXICO

With square or V-shaped neck.

Partial elimination of the middleman

RUSSIAN blouses are exceedingly fashionable this spring and they are always pretty. Here is an attractive model that is simple and easy to make. The big collar is a pretty feature, but, if the square neck finished with bands is preferred, it can be used with equal propriety. The sleeves can be cut off at the elbows if that length is preferred. There are many materials that can be used for the making. Blue serge with trimmings of black satin would make a very useful suit; tan whipcord with brown trimming would be smart and spring-like; and there are many novelty materials shown that would be excellent for just this model. Ratine, either in wool or cotton, would make an attractive gown of this kind, too. For the later season, linen, pongee and materials of similar weight can be used with success.

For the medium size the blouse will require 4½ yards of material 27 or 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for the collar or ¾ yard 27 inches for the bands shown in the back view.

The pattern of the blouse (7766) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



SPRING HOUSECLEANING IS ON

Different ways of going about the work

IN an up-to-date apartment, with its hardwood floors, gas or electric stove, etc., spring housecleaning is a task hardly worthy of mention. It is little more than the regular weekly cleaning. It is only in the home that occupies a whole house from attic to cellar that an annual overhauling—housecleaning in the accepted meaning of the term—is needed. And even here housecleaning in the twentieth century is a sinecure in comparison with what it was once, before rugs took the place of carpets and steam heat the place of coal stoves, says a New York Tribune writer.

It is well to defer the work until the furnace in the cellar has been cleaned. But there are preliminaries which may be attended to in the mean time. The attic can be cleaned, for instance, as it is not likely that dust from the furnace cleaning can reach as far upstairs as the attic, unless doors are left open. Just now, while it is still cool, is the best time of the year to get after the attic. With cool breezes floating in through the windows, the work will be accomplished twice as easily and quickly as it will be later.

Before opening the trunks and packing boxes in the attic to examine them have the place given a thorough sweeping, using plenty of damp tea leaves and other dust layers.

When the attic is spotlessly clean, it will be found a convenient place in which to repaint piazza chairs, mend screens and do similar useful bits of work that are attendant upon the spring housecleaning.

Other preliminaries may be attended to before the furnace fire is put out: Bureau drawers, chests and closets should be looked over, and locks to doors of rooms should be examined to see that they all have keys. All such work is better done before the doors are cleaned. If carpenter work has been neglected it should also be attended to before cleaning.

Some household writers direct one to clean one room at a time, beginning with the attic and going gradually down to the cellar. This leaves the cellar, the dustiest part of all, until the last. But

the cellar should be cleaned as soon as the work on the furnace is finished. One may say that if the house is well built and the doors leading to the cellar are closed there should be no trouble from dust rising to the other rooms while its ceiling and walls are brushed, but it is better not to take chances of this kind with the average suburban house; and as the cellar has to be cleaned any way during this game of housecleaning it can certainly do no harm to get this, the dustiest work, done first.

Immediately after finishing the cellar attend to the kitchen, as the stove, like the furnace, must be cleaned, and it is a good plan to have the furnace man attend to the kitchen stove as soon as he finishes the furnace. The scrubwoman can be sent to the cellar immediately after he has left it to sweep the floor and brush the ceiling and walls. She can do this while he is cleaning the kitchen stove, and the next day she can brush down the ceiling and walls of the kitchen, while the housemaid or another woman can be putting the finishing touches on the cellar.

A word may be said here as to the advisability of whitewashing the cellar, but a man can be hired later in the spring to do this work, when housecleaning is over.

Experience of years has taught that the next undertaking should be the bedrooms. They are the easiest work of all if rugs cover the floors. The halls must be done together, as they are connected by the stairways. After the halls are clean, do not replace the carpets until the downstairs rooms are done. The furnishings in these rooms must be moved into the hall, and with the cleaners coming and going the hall carpet, if tacked down, would soon lose its look of freshness.

If the parlor, library and dining room are separated by doors they can be done one at a time, but if they are separated only by curtains they must, of course, be done together.

With these downstairs rooms now cleaned, the hall carpet can be relaid, the renovated screens and porch chairs brought down from the attic, and everything is ready for summer.

PLANNING THE WORK OF A MAID

Her welfare to be considered also.

DON'T dictate to your maid about times and seasons, insisting she shall do a task at any one particular moment," advised a paragraph in a housekeeping journal. "Straighten out that drawer sometime this week," "Clean that shelf in a day or two," are far better than more exacting demands."

I agreed this mild proposition sounded gracious and tried it accordingly, with the result that the drawer and the shelf remained unstraightened and the shelf uncleaned until—well, to be exact, until I did them myself. The thing you set a definite day and hour for gets done and no other does, writes a contributor to the Christian Work.

Strive for as even a distribution as possible of the tasks of the week. For instance, washing day should spell simple meals, often set on by the mistress when only one maid is kept. Sweeping should be divided between Thursday and Friday that it may not become burdensome. This will still leave Wednesday for odd jobs, such as polishing silver or washing windows, and Saturday for baking and cleaning the kitchen. However, in swinging out from the Scylla of lack of system beware of the Charybdis of ironclad days and hours. The maid who can never make muffins for Monday's supper, however short the bread supply, or sweep the square room on Saturday, whatever guest may telephone his prospective arrival, because those are washing and baking days, is a slave to rules

and the family she serves in far harsher bondage.

Best results are obtained by writing out the menus ahead with directions for work. Keep a coarse block with pencil conveniently tied on and take pains to write clearly. The advantages are manifold. Bridget soon learns to turn to her paper instead of interrupting precious morning hours at the desk or in the sewing room. Where lack of education makes this scheme impossible you must just be resigned to constant repetition of directions.

Be sure, in any case, that all the materials are at hand to carry out your plans. Nothing is more trying to a maid than to collect stepladder, basin and cloths for window washing, only to find no washing powder in the house, or to get her flour all sifted for bread only to discover the yeastcake has been forgotten. In time she may be trained to supplement the mistress' memory, but after all that isn't a girl's job.

Plan with as much regard for the girl's welfare as to your own engagements, with as careful consideration for her day out as for the day of your party.

PAPER PILLOW

Any inlaid soft paper cut or torn in pieces about one inch square and put in unbleached muslin sack 18 by 27 makes a good pillow.—Los Angeles Express

THE cost of living is less in Mexico, says a contributor to the Housewives League Magazine, than it is in the United States. Partly through government control of public utilities, partly through the elimination of the middleman. The jobber, save in imported luxuries, is practically an unknown factor of life in Mexico City. The cattle raiser, scores of him with one or two or three beavers each, two or three sheep, four or five hogs or a dozen goats, sells direct to the butcher. It has cost the farmer little to raise his cattle; he sells them cheaply. The butcher adds three or four per cent to cover profit and waste and sells at a price which is extremely reasonable, yet gives both himself and the raiser a good profit. Should his profit become excessive, the government steps in, on complaint of even a single consumer, and Mr. Butcher's prices are investigated and, nine times out of ten, lowered.

Groceries are sold in the same way—by small stores all over the city, almost as in New Orleans, Galveston and other cities of the South. Two large American grocery stores are in operation in Mexico City, but they cater almost entirely to the foreign population and to the wealthiest Mexican families. Precisely as good native-made goods can be bought at the smaller stores, and prices range from 25 to 50 per cent under those of the two big establishments.

But the cost of butter, eggs, milk, fruits and vegetables is held down in still another manner—by the municipal market. The middleman is entirely eliminated by these markets, of which there are seven of large size in the capital of the southern republic. To these markets the housewife, or her trusted servant, goes each morning, followed by the mozo bearing a huge basket. This she fills with vegetables, bread, butter, eggs and similar foodstuffs, topping all off with a bunch of flowers for the table.

Then she goes round the corner and buys her meat or fish or poultry almost under the roof of the market, sometimes inside it.

Food for five persons, for all day, bought at the market at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, costs from a peso and a half to two pesos, seventy-five cents to one dollar; this includes fish as well as meat, all the vegetables of the season, and flowers. Plenty of fresh vegetables, bread, meat, butter and eggs for the five can be bought for one peso—fifty cents, United States money. Think of feeding five persons on fifty cents a day, with fresh and different food for each and every meal.

These markets, which, I am sure after four years of life in Mexico City, are really the source of the low cost of living there, are municipally controlled. Trained inspectors, much stricter even than any inspectors in the United States, watch over meat and vegetables and fruits. A complaint from any patron results in the immediate closing of the stall occupied by any tradesman while an inspection is made. Inasmuch as this inspection lasts nearly all day, shuts off all the dealer's trade for that time, and results in the ruin of his stock, the vendors are very careful to sell nothing but the freshest and best of goods, and to give full weight and measure.

Added to these food costs is another factor—low house rents. Cottages must be built if one wants them, but apartment houses are plentiful, and most of the great, beautiful homes built during the days of Spanish rule, have been cut up into apartments suitable for renting. Then there are what is known as *viviendas*, i. e., small flats of three, four or five rooms, which can be rented as low as ten pesos a month. Nicely furnished four or five-room apartments can be rented at 40 to 60 pesos—20 to 30 dollars—with unfurnished flats in fine neighborhoods at about half those figures.

SCHOOL GIRL'S SPRING GARB

Dresses for classroom and for reception

BEFORE heavy coats are put aside, mothers begin to plan their young daughters' spring and summer dresses. For the coming season their dresses should be of washable materials and the dainty silks that are appropriate for their years.

Suppose we start to talk about school dresses, for there are many days in the classroom yet to come before summer—and during this latter period these dresses may be worn for play, writes Marion Morris in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The middie blouse suit, which has become almost a habit during the last few years, had a rival that undoubtedly will be preferred by many girls. This new dress, which is somewhat Russian in style, is fashioned with a demi-plaited skirt—two box plaits in both the backs and front, with gored sides—which is mounted on a fitted sleeveless underwaist. And its Russian smock slips over the head just as does the middie blouse, only this one fastens with tiny straps that give a lattice effect across its V-neck; a patent leather belt is worn to give the effect of an abnormally long waist. As this dress is for strenuous wear, it should be made of linen, galatea or linene.

Another Russian style that is slightly more dressy is also designed with a semi-plaited skirt, but its long smock is quite like a double-breasted coat, and it has dainty hand embroidered batiste collar and cuffs—the latter the most effective when the dress is of a solid color material. And, of course, a patent leather belt defines its extreme long waist line.

Although very inexpensive there is not

a material that comes from the laundry more epic-span and is more refined and durable than is striped percale. Some mothers do not like it because it must be made into very plain dresses, but that is why so many designers of young girls' apparel approve of it to a great degree. One of the prettiest percale dresses of the season is designed with a plaited skirt and a plain gathered-on-belt waist, with a deep yoke that at first glance looks to be a deep sailor collar. This set-on yoke is preferable, as it eliminates the chance of getting the collar mussed in about five minutes after the dress has been freshly put on.

Scotch plaid gingham dresses are again on fashion's juvenile list. However, she stipulates that they are just for the girls that look pretty in these high color combinations. Striped gingham are more popular, because they are daintier.

However, linen in the various medium-weight weaves, linene, galatea and percale are the best materials for service dresses.

Crinkled crepe that is almost as fine as chiffon is quite the prettiest when made in little Empire dresses, without any adornment, except girdles, bows or bandings of satin ribbon. Fine French crepes are being used in the typical lingerie types of dresses, as well as in Russian tunic and Empire frocks. When in the Russian style, the underskirt is generally of plain white crepe, while the tunic (rather smock) is of white crepe embroidered or printed in dainty posies and the long sleeve guimpe which is worn with it is of fine batiste finished with narrow Valenciennes lace.

POULTRY CALLS FOR PATIENCE

Profit in the business when rightly conducted

THE demand is for a better class of poultry and better care of the flock. To make money with poultry it must be conducted in a sensible manner as it is a business, writes a contributor to Ranch and Range. It is a business that offers an opportunity to the person with small capital. Very few occupations are opened to the small investor, and often the beginner lets his imagination run wild, and after using paper and pencil he soon sees himself growing rich. Many see their salaries reaching five times as high as what they are at present able to command in other lines of work.

Many enter it without the thought of a hard tussle the first year or two to make both ends meet.

Many expect to make big profits the first year. This is not the experience of one but of hundreds who embark in the poultry business. There have been many failures in the poultry business. One must know something about the business to start with. One should serve as an apprentice before going into it too deep. Don't think that failure is impossible. I have known many who wished to increase their income to add to their number of laying hens. That is the point we must figure to get the egg yield and if we do this we keep abreast of other lines of live stock industry.

So the poultry keeper who makes it a

business should arrange to make his income increase in proportion to the increase in other occupations if he is to hold the same position in the business world. It is true that feed is higher today and the poultryman cannot make as much as he did on each hen and he must either increase the number of hens or get better hens.

He must operate his plant so as to increase the production. More care in the purchase of feed and attention to the flock will in many instances make a material difference in the profits of the plant especially the production. We must make an effort to have all eggs marketable in better condition. Inferior eggs on the market always affect the price and sale of good eggs.

Lastly, remember that every hard day's work, every bit of study, patience and care in the poultry yard will have its reward.

You will find that only the hard-working poultryman can ever hope to make the poultry business pay.

Don't look at the poultry business as a "get-rich" scheme. But if on the other hand you are looking for a business in which hard work and good judgment are rewarded then you can do no better than go into the poultry business.

With the new spring coat tiny velvet flowers in natural color effects are to be worn more frequently than the cloth and silk bouquet of the winter.

STERN BROTHERS

West Twenty-third and Twenty-second Streets, New York
prior to removal to their New Building, West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets,
Announce an Absolute Clearance Sale of their entire stock of
Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners

At One-Half to One-Third Less Than Their Regular Prices

The collection includes every desirable weave and size, while the designs and colorings throughout are of the highest decorative excellence, affording a rare opportunity to secure high grade floor coverings at prices in many instances below cost of importation.

If desired, purchases will be held for future delivery.

Among the Very Exceptional Values are the following:

Oriental Rugs in Small, Medium and Large Sizes

Kazakjias, Beloochistans, Daghestans, Shirvans, Guenjies and Mousouls,

in sizes from 2½ by 3½ ft. to 3½ by 6 ft.,

Formerly from \$10.50 to 27.50,

from \$5.75 to 12.50

Mousouls, Kurdestans and Feraghans,

mostly modern rugs, in a heavy firm texture,

in sizes about 3 to 4 ft. wide by 6 to 7 ft. long.

Formerly \$24.50 to 29.50, at 15.00

Formerly \$39.75 to 45.00, at 25.00

Kirmanshah Rugs, about 3 by 5 ft.,

Persian Irans and Kazaks,

The Irans in small designs and the Kazaks in large bold designs,

sizes about 4 to 5½ ft. wide by 6 to 8 ft. long.

Formerly \$17.50, at 29.50

Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs,

sizes about 4½ by 7 ft.,

Formerly \$88.00 to 125.00, at \$49.50 to 68.00

Narrow Persian Hall Runners,

from 18 to 30 in. wide by 13 to 18 ft. long, Formerly \$12.50 to 65.00,

\$24.75, 29.75, 35.00

Persian Mahals, Buluks and Serapias,

sizes about 9 by 12 ft. to 11 by 14 ft.,

Formerly \$148.00 to 335.00, at \$72.50 to 195.00

Persian Kirmanshahs and Sarouks,

sizes about 7 by 10 ft. to 11 by 15 ft.,

Formerly \$350.00 to 850.00, at \$168.00 to 475.00

Persian Irans and Feraghans,

modern and antique weaves, in long narrow sizes,

from 5½ to 10½ ft. wide by 9 to 22 ft. long, Formerly \$125.00 to 495.00, at \$58.00 to 225.00

Extra Large Kirmanshahs, Sarouks, Buluks, Ispahans, Mahals and Indias,

in oblong and square sizes, from 12 to 20 ft. wide by

15 to 30 ft. long, Formerly \$525.00 to 8800.00, from \$195.00 to 4500.00

TRIED RECIPES

WALNUT SAUSAGE

MIX half a cupful of boiled rice, half a cupful of fine stale bread crumbs and a cupful of ground walnut meats; add one tablespoonful of melted butter or olive oil, one egg, salt, pepper and sage to taste. Shape into small cakes and cook lightly.

TURNIP RISSELES

Use cold mashed turnips or peel, slice and cook the turnips soft, drain well, mash fine, and season with salt, pepper and a little sugar. Shape with the hands into little balls, roll in fine bread crumbs, dip in beaten egg diluted with cold water, roll in crumbs again and fry in deep fat. Serve piled high and garnished with parsley.—Good Housekeeping.

PIMENTO RAREBIT

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add three tablespoonfuls of chopped pimento, a teaspoonful of finely minced onion, one fourth of a cup of rich milk and three eggs slightly beaten. Add salt to taste, cook until well blended and serve hot on crackers.—Richmond News Leader.

ITALIAN CABBAGE STEW

One good cabbage, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half an ounce of flour, pepper and salt, a little vinegar, one hard-boiled egg. Drain a nicely boiled cabbage and chop it finely. For every pint of cabbage add a tablespoonful of butter, and half that quantity of flour. Place all in a frying pan; when hot, season with salt, pepper, a little lemon juice or vinegar, and stir for five or six minutes. Have a square of toasted bread, arrange the cabbage on it, smooth the outside, and garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs. Make very hot and serve.

TOMATO AND RICE PIE

Four ounces of rice, one pound of tomatoes, salt and allspice, cheese, butter. First wash the rice in several waters. Stew the tomatoes and strain, seasoning with salt and allspice. Boil the rice, rinse thoroughly and drain. Put alternate layers of rice and tomato pulp in a pie dish, and cover with tomato. Scatter over bread crumbs, moistened with butter. Bake in a steady oven, for half an hour, and serve in a pie dish.—San Diego Union.

TABLE CANDLES

An old rule calls for as many candles on the table as there are guests about it, and it is a rule that might be followed with interesting results, according to the New Haven Journal Courier. There is so much variety shown nowadays in the way in which candles are placed on a table that the candles could be put one in front of each guest, in a circle or oval or oblong about the floral centerpiece.

MIRROR TELLS ABOUT SKIRT

A MIRROR attached to the inside of the closet door near the floor will be found useful in dressing or dressmaking. The glass measures about eight by fourteen inches and rests on two curtain rod hooks screwed into the door about four inches from the bottom. The upper edge of the glass can be securely fastened by a tack. Much depends upon the angle at which the mirror reflects—the longer the hooks the better the results when the glass is in place.—Woman's Home Companion.

CARE OF MATTING

Try sewing your new matting with raffia, says a writer for the Modern Priscilla. Dampen and split each strand. This will make a fine seam that will look well on either side. When laying new matting one can prevent ridges and wrinkles if, after putting down as smooth as possible, you will wash with a pail of hot water to which a cup of salt has been added. Leave quite wet and in drying the matting will shrink into place. The salt toughens it. Wash with the grain of the matting. Never sweep matting with an uncovered broom, as it will split the fiber, but cover the broom with a soft cotton flannel bag and dip in salt water to brighten it.

THIS JACKET IS VERY PRACTICAL

One of the most useful garments which comprise a wardrobe is a dressing jacket, and here is one for which you need no paper pattern, says the New York Press.

A yard and a half of material 28 inches in width is required to fashion the negligee. Fold this strip of material through the middle and cut a slit five inches long down the middle fold. Turn back the two sections to form a collar. If the material is the same on both sides of these triangular flaps, hem them neatly or crochet an edge around them, using wool or silk of a corresponding hue. If the material has a right and wrong side the collar flaps will have to be covered with plain silk or with the same material. White always looks well; either silk or soft satin would be charming.

The cuffs are formed by turning back the material of the corners on a diagonal line with the collar. Two large flat buttons are fastened to each sleeve and these are slipped into loops of braid. The remainder of the material is bound with ribbon or finished with a crocheted edge. Two buttons with the corresponding loops of braid join the fronts together. Challis, delaine, Japanese silk, crepe de chine, cotton crepe, albatross, French flannel and voile are suitable materials for making this practical negligee. It covers the shoulders, reaches well down the back and the open sleeves are placed over the arm and buttoned easily underneath.

The Rapidly Growing City of Dallas, Texas

THROUGH ITS VARIOUS BUSINESS INTERESTS, WILL GIVE A MESSAGE TO THE ENTIRE WORLD IN THE COLUMNS OF THE MONITOR APRIL 2.

WHAT this Southern city of 18 square miles, with its 75 miles of street railway and population of 120,000 will have to say will be of great interest. The attention of all interested in municipal development is called to this important article—April 2nd.

CANNED FOODS

THE wholesomeness, excellence and economy of canned foods are not sufficiently understood by the consumer. To educate people better to appreciate canned foods and use them more freely, March 31 to April 5 will be a National Canned Foods Week in the United States.

TO prepare its readers to participate in this National Canned Foods Week, The Christian Science Monitor devotes this page to consideration of the advantages of canned foods, their food values and their preparation for the table. Another page will appear April 3.

CANNED FOODS THIS WEEK TO HAVE SPECIAL DISPLAY

Industry in Which Many Millions of Dollars Are Invested and in Which the Public Is Vitrally Interested Is Growing Rapidly and New Lines Are Being Added

THE federal census report for 1909 places a value of over \$50,000,000 upon the canned vegetable output of American packers and a total value of over \$80,000,000 on the annual product of vegetables, fruits, canned fish and oysters. The great staples are tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, asparagus, pumpkin and sweet potatoes, peaches, apples, apricots, pears, berries and cherries, and salmon, sardines and oysters. Meats are also an important factor. The industry is growing rapidly, new lines are being

taken on and the public is vitally interested because of their widespread and increasing use.

The extensive display in the grocery and provision stores of the present time is prima facie evidence of the general appreciation of canned foods.

Today, and during all this week, as a result of joint efforts by five great national associations and the retailers of the United States, an unusually large showing of canned goods will be made at places of sale throughout the country.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS GUIDED

Vegetables given special oversight by canners

THE markets and groceries of 50 years ago were without the adornment of rows and masses of attractive labels and without the sealed treasure of various palatable and wholesome fruits and vegetables. Fresh vegetables were obtained in season only from the farmers direct, or by way of the market, and during the larger portion of the year, only that class which comprised such as beets, carrots, onions, potatoes, squash, turnips afforded any variety for use. These became poorer in quality as the season advanced, until their own protecting envelopes could preserve them no longer. The most toothsome of the season's products— asparagus, various string beans, corn, peas, tomatoes—passed quickly and were too frequently served when not in the best condition.

The art of enclosing and preserving, within durable and impervious coverings, is now providing a perennial supply of these wholesome delicacies. Not only so, but the canned vegetables are generally better than the average of the same kinds which are found, in natural condition, in the market which you patronize. For both fresh and canned are sold side by side, and one may venture to say that if a dealer is particular in the selection of fresh vegetables he is likewise careful to purchase the best of canned vegetables, writes C. T. Schubart of Boston.

To gain the largest returns, in season of plentiful supply, the farmer naturally allows his vegetables to reach the utmost stage of development in bulk. For his returns are usually in ratio to crop yield.

Economy in labor is also effected by a thorough stripping, at time of gathering, rather than by carefully selecting just that which is most slightly and palatable at a particular stage of growth. Hence beans, for example, are allowed to grow until there are seeds developed within the pods and coarse strings on their backs, and corn will have advanced to a stage of solidity and toughness that makes chewing consciously laborious and food a hard-earned nutriment, instead of a delightful repast.

The canned food gardener, on the contrary, must direct his efforts to secure highest quality, in accordance with the stipulated requirements of the canner's contract. The careful attention of the grower to the conditions affecting the production of quality is not only stimulated by the penalties attaching to failure in results, but also by the supervision of the canner's inspectors.

In fact, some of the larger and most reputable of canners are controlling and guiding the production of the crops which are to furnish the raw material for their canning industry. And they are assuming this additional and greater responsibility in order to control, in so far as nature will permit, the successive processes that shall attain the best results.

Their financial success is largely dependent upon supplying and maintaining a reputation for supplying excellence in quality. The first requisite to this end is careful attention to growth and harvesting of the crop. The second to proper grading, clean and quick handling, thorough sterilization and attractive finishing.

The Highest Authorities

I had written for perhaps ten years warning American women against canned foods. I said, put them up at home or go without them. I beg them now to use canned foods. We are proud to have them on our table.

MARION HARLAND.

For seasons of natural shortage, for periods, places and times when fresh goods are not available, the canned goods fill a most important place in the modern dietary, and the wholesomeness, palatability and convenience of the products are in most instances unquestionable and under modern conditions of life they are filling a larger and larger need.

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.

These canned goods were essential to the subsistence of the troops in the Philippines who were scattered through the islands and subjected to local conditions and surroundings.

BRIG.-GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, Commissary Department, U. S. A.

Canning is the art of preserving a food product in a hermetically sealed container, the preservation being accomplished through sterilization by means of heat. In its highest sense the object is to retain the food in as nearly a fresh condition as possible as to appearance, palatability and nutritive quality, or in the condition in which it is usually consumed. It affords the means of having wholesome, succulent vegetables or other products at all times and in places where otherwise the cost or the labor of preparation would be prohibitive.

DR. A. W. BITTING, Food Technologist, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry.

There can be little doubt in the mind of anyone who has visited a modern canning factory where fruits and vegetables are being prepared for the market, that the product is actually cleaner than when prepared in the ordinary home kitchen.

MRS. NELLE D. CHENOWETH, Formerly of Household Science Dept., University of Illinois.

The discovery of canning by heat and development of the canning industry enables nature to constantly empty her horn of plenty into the periods and places of destitution, and puts the June garden into the January pantry.

JOHN A. LEE.

And Now, Madam, Comes National Canned Foods Week!

Millions of women in millions of homes will participate. Hundreds of thousands of retailers, grocers, jobbers and manufacturers in almost every city and town are making canned fruit, vegetables, fish, milk and meats their sales features from March 31st to April 5th.

A Week of Pure Food the Country Over

Thousands of women who now use Canned Foods will buy their supplies this week. Thousands who've tired of canning their own foods will take advantage of it. This week is a climax of the great modern demand for pure food and economy. In Canned Foods today is the realization of this nation-wide demand. In Canned Foods Week is the proof of purity. And the proof that the cost of the best of these foods is within every housewife's reach.

What Dr. Wiley Says

Dr. Wiley, Marion Harland, and others are printing their ideas in the newspapers in regard to Canned Foods and their benefits—their cleanliness, purity, and food value. See what they say. Look for recipes by University Instructors in Domestic Science. See what the Food Technologist of the United States Bureau of Chemistry says about Canned Foods,

of which there are sold in this country \$80,000,000 worth yearly. Get these people's ideas on the goodness of Canned Foods, the flavor, the methods of preparation and their wholesome qualities. See, then, if you don't want to USE MORE CANNED FOODS THAN YOU EVER HAVE USED BEFORE.

These are the world's finest low-cost foods. Food can't be prepared any better today.

Cooked in the Containers at 250 Degrees

serve Canned Foods daily, as millions now do, when you fully realize these facts.

See Your Dealer This Week

See what he has—fruits, vegetables, fish, milk and meats of the most tempting kinds and varieties. From the solid foods to the fanciest dainties at prices anyone can pay—at prices that keep down the cost of living.

Get an assortment and try Canned Foods. Learn how many different and delicious dishes can be prepared with Canned Foods. You don't know what economies can be effected until you have used them regularly.

Take advantage of National Canned Foods Week. Then serve them in some form every day. Keep account of your

bills at the end of each week and see what this saving is. Go to your dealer. See what he has in Canned Foods now.



THE NATIONAL CANNED FOODS WEEK COMMITTEE

FOOD EXPERT SAYS THAT CANNED GOODS FILL IMPORTANT PLACE

THE canned food industry, more especially that portion of it represented by the national association, has been foremost among the food industries in its endeavor to improve their output by the selection of good material, by sanitary factory methods, the improvement of the quality of the container and the abolition of the use of preservatives. While there are still undoubtedly many small canneries where these ideals are not attained, the trade as a whole has fallen into step with the work under the pure food law, writes Harvey W. Wiley under date of Jan. 31, 1913. For seasons of natural shortage, for periods, places and times when fresh goods are not available, the canned goods fill a most important place, and the wholesomeness, palatability and convenience of the products are in most instances unquestionable, and under modern conditions of life they are filling a larger and larger need.

PEAS UNTOUCHED BY HANDS IN PUTTING-UP PROCESS

ONE of the most beautiful sights noticed as you motor through Wisconsin late in June is the many fields of green peas, a shade of green different from any other field. In some sections pea fields on almost every farm along the roads for many miles show this to be one of the most important crops in the state. Upon inquiry you learn that in the section between Watertown, Madison, Portage and Fond du Lac there are planted

EAT MORE FISH

Fish is nourishing and sustaining. More economical than meat.

TRY SOME



BURNHAM & MORRILL FISH FLAKES

10c—SIZES—15c

Seeds Creamed B. & M. Fish Flakes with Baked Potato for breakfast tomorrow, or try it for fish chowder, soufflé, codfish balls or fish hash.

SOLD BY GROCERS

BURNHAM & MORRILL CO., PORTLAND, ME.

Libby's California Asparagus

—the choicest delicacy that you can serve.



THE large tender stalks are of delicious natural flavor, because they are packed immediately after cutting from the famous Asparagus fields on the islands of the Sacramento River.

WHEN you want to please the most critical guests serve Libby's California Asparagus as a vegetable dish or as a salad course.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

in large machines in cold, sparkling water pumped from artesian wells.

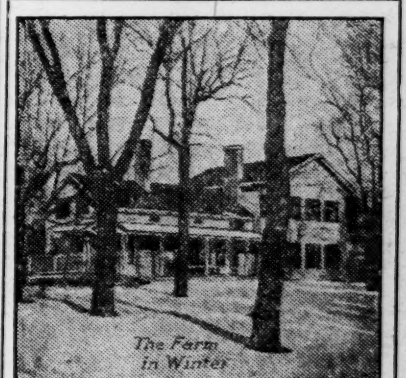
They next fall into metal lined conveyors which carry them to the third story of the factory, where the peas are separated into five or six different sizes by passing through large screens of different sized holes; each size falls into its own hopper from which spouts carry the peas to the floor below, where we found 50 or 60 girls inspecting the peas which passed before their watchful eyes on slowly moving belt conveyors. These girls picked out an occasional discolored or broken pea or small piece of pod.

From these tables the peas fell into other hoppers from which, they were drawn as needed, through conveyors to the main floor, where they poured into long rotating scalders, where they were washed in boiling water for a few moments, from which they emerged and

passed under a shower of clear, cold water.

The peas are now conveyed to the filling machines, five in number, of which the working parts are white enameled in porcelain, each filling 80 cans every minute; the peas fall into the cans without being forced, which would crush them; this same machine pours in enough brine to cover the peas nicely so they will not scorch while cooking. This brine is hot water, with sugar and salt added. The cans are sealed by soldering machines working at the same speed.

In all the operations of the plant the shelled peas are not touched by human hands, and they are washed repeatedly. It could not have been more than a few hours from the time the vines were cut in the fields till the peas were sealed in the cans.



Our business has proved that there is such a thing as an Art in making sausages. Why should our sausages sell all over the country if there were not something about them that made them different and better?

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

We don't put anything in them but the very finest parts of young pig pork, pure spices and salt. They are made in the country by country folks who take as much pains with every batch of sausage shipped out as they would take if it were going to be exhibited at a County Fair. Your grocer can get our sausages for you if he does not already sell them. Jones Dairy Farm Sausage is shipped the same day it is made and we can express fresh sausage direct anywhere in the United States or Canada.

For Boston and vicinity our agents,

S. Buxbaum & Co.

COOLIDGE CORNER

BROOKLINE, MASS.

can arrange to supply you. Grocers can tell you about our hams and bacon, country cured with green hickory smoke, and our open kettle-rendered lard and real maple syrup. Ask your grocer or write to us.

Milo C. Jones, Jones Dairy Farm

Box 637, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

SOUP FOR LUNCH

My family like home-made vegetable soup for lunch. I make as usual, adding a can of prepared tomato soup instead of plain tomato. It cost no more and adds much to the flavor, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla.

A paper bag or a quart jar slipped over the food chopper will prevent crumbs flying about when bread is being ground.

"You are pure—
you are excellent"

Says the pure food town WESTFIELD of the famous brand of California canned fruits and asparagus

Del Monte

Prof. L. B. Allyn of the Westfield, Mass., Normal School who has become a national figure since Westfield has issued its pure food book has tested DEL MONTE fruits and asparagus pronouncing them "of excellent quality and free from any form of substitution." To be sure of

CALIFORNIA'S CHOICEST FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Ask your grocer for the famous DEL MONTE BRAND packed by the California Fruit Canners Association, the largest canners of fruits and vegetables in the world.

Barclay, Brown & Bird, Agents

131 State Street, Boston



Selections for Foreign Posts Considered by the President

Mr. Wilson Not to Make Any More Announcements Until Assured of Acceptances—McCombs Looking Up Men

CONGRESS MAY ACT

Predicament of Chief Executive Looked Upon as Likely to Lead to Building of Embassies and Increase of Appropriations

WASHINGTON—President Wilson probably will wait until after the extraordinary session of Congress assembles next week before making any further announcements of selections for foreign posts. It was said today by men close to the President that he does not propose to give out any more possible selections until he has received assurances of acceptance.

William F. McCombs left the capital suddenly Saturday afternoon though he had a conference with the President scheduled for Sunday. It is the general belief here that Mr. McCombs has gone to New York for no other purpose than to see men of means who might be induced to accept diplomatic positions abroad. It is considered quite probable that he will communicate by telephone with Boston and other cities in the course of his inquiries.

If the President's difficulties in securing the type of men he wants in ambassadorial positions in Europe should have the result, as many think will be the case, of spurring Congress on to enact such legislation as will make it possible for high grade Americans to accept those positions, regardless of financial considerations, the United States will have solved a problem that has been confronting it for many years.

The President's difficulties have merely served to give renewed emphasis to the case, and it really looks as if something would be done, perhaps in the new Congress. The President himself is understood to favor the proposed legislation. Prominent members of his party in both houses have gone on record to a similar effect. Public sentiment is believed to be crystallizing quite rapidly in favor of laws that will open these high offices to any American of ability, and all in all the way at last seems reasonably clear to definite action.

In Congress the tendency always has been to delay action on matters of moment until there has been an opportunity for the country to discuss them and arrive at a definite conclusion, and this is quite the natural thing, for Congress is proverbially the follower and not the leader of the people. This state of affairs, while it has its drawbacks in what frequently seems to be needless delay in the enactment of wise laws, as this embassy situation proposes, is perhaps, on the whole, for the best, for it makes sure that Congress will not act upon impulse and without due consideration.

It took agitation, in and out of Congress, of seventeen years' duration before a pure food law could be enacted. Following the decision of the supreme court which nullified the most important features of the original interstate commerce act, it took Congress about 15 years to get around to the passage of legislation during the Roosevelt and Taft presidencies, making the statute what the people had been demanding. The supreme court overturned the income tax law in 1894, and the agitation for a change in the constitution making the tax lawful ran along for almost 18 years before Congress was ready to act. Direct election of senators was agitated in and out of Congress for more than a quarter of a century before Congress could be induced to submit the joint resolution which is now making another amendment to the constitution.

came one of wide interest during the financial stringency of 1893 and subsequent years, and has been before the country ever since. Finally, the agitation resulted in the appointment of the Aldrich currency commission, which made an exhaustive study of the question, and submitted an elaborate report, with recommendations. Those recommendations may not be adopted, and yet the effect of them has been to awaken new interest in the subject, until now the country probably is ready for Congress to go ahead.

President Taft, when he discovered the advantages which would ensue from having members of the cabinet given seats in the House of Representatives, and began to make a study of that question, discovered an exhaustive report in favor of the plan, that had been submitted to Congress in 1881, or 32 years ago.

The agitation of the past few years in favor of extending the presidential term to six years and making Presidents ineligible to reelection, and in favor of having each new Congress begin its work almost immediately after the election, notwithstanding it has much to recommend it, will, if it follows the precedents here referred to, not assume the form of joint resolutions of Congress looking toward constitutional amendments, for some time to come.

Mr. Longworth Instigator

Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who entered Congress 10 years ago, was responsible for the beginning in late years of agitation in favor of having the United States pay its diplomatic officials larger salaries and itself own the embassy and legation building in foreign capitals. Mr. Longworth's attention had been called to the defects of the existing system during his prolonged absence abroad, where he was an eye witness of

the conditions demanding a change of policy. As soon as he entered Congress he took this matter up and pushed it during the whole of his service in that body, and that Congress seems likely to act favorably during the next two years is perhaps due more to him than to anybody else.

It was due to Mr. Longworth's constant urging and urging that Congress finally passed the present law, setting aside \$500,000 a year for diplomatic buildings abroad. That law is not satisfactory, because it limits to \$150,000 the sum that may be expended in any one capital; but it was a start in the right direction, and it is believed that it will not be difficult, owing to the experience President Wilson has been having to get ambassadors for London, Paris and Berlin, to secure its proper enlargement. It remained for the President to bring home forcibly to the American mind that men of ability but without ample means could not afford to accept those positions.

The combination of wide experience, knowledge of the world, capacity for diplomacy, private means and willingness to use them in the public interest, is rare. If merit and distinction only are to be recognized in filling high diplomatic posts, the conditions of the service must be alleviated. That is the lesson of the declinations the President has received.

Higher Salaries Urged

It is proposed by prominent men in both houses that, in the proposed new law, it may not be necessary to increase materially the existing salaries of ambassadors and ministers. Those salaries already are quite high compared with the compensation of officials of the first rank at home. The difficulty has been that the government compels its diplomats to use their salaries to pay expenses which are in no way personal. It is believed by leading public men that if embassies and legations were to be built and maintained at the public expense, and suitable entertainment funds provided, varying according to the cost of keeping up an embassy or a legation in the different capitals, the present salaries might serve. It seems probable that the legislation to be proposed will be directed along that line, at least at first.

The principal governments see to it that their representatives in the United States are adequately paid and furnished with handsome houses. The British ambassador to the United States is paid \$50,000 a year, and has a house which is large, stately and well adapted to entertaining. The British government also provides him with an entertainment fund and keeps his house going for him. The French nation has recently completed the building of a beautiful embassy house on Sixteenth street, costing perhaps half a million dollars. The German embassy building, in its day one of the most imposing houses of its class in this city, is to be abandoned shortly for a new and up-to-date house, to cost half a million, and perhaps more.

While the pay of American ambassadors to Europe is \$17,500 a year, the British ambassadors at Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris, are paid sums ranging from \$35,000 to \$45,000 a year; those of the German ambassadors \$25,000 to \$37,500; the French ambassadors from \$24,000 to \$40,000; the ambassadors from Austria-Hungary, \$31,000 to \$45,000; the Italian ambassadors \$22,000 to \$33,000; and the Russian ambassadors from \$32,000 to \$40,000.

At London, where the Austro-Hungarian ambassador receives a salary of \$45,000 a year, there is furnished an official residence and offices, which cost approximately \$280,000; at Berlin, where the French ambassador is paid \$28,000 a year, an official residence is furnished which cost originally \$102,200, but is now valued at \$579,000; at Berlin, where the British ambassador is paid \$40,000 a year, an official residence is furnished which cost \$221,000; at Paris, where the British ambassador is paid \$45,000 a year, an official residence is maintained which cost \$155,000 in 1814, and is now worth \$1,500,000; at St. Petersburg, where the German ambassador is paid \$37,500 a year, an official residence to cost upwards of \$500,000 is to be erected, and the appropriation for it already has been made.

PRESIDENT WILSON SUMMER HOME TO BE IN CORNISH, N. H.

Manager of Winston Churchill Estate Receives Word to Get Place Ready for Occupancy

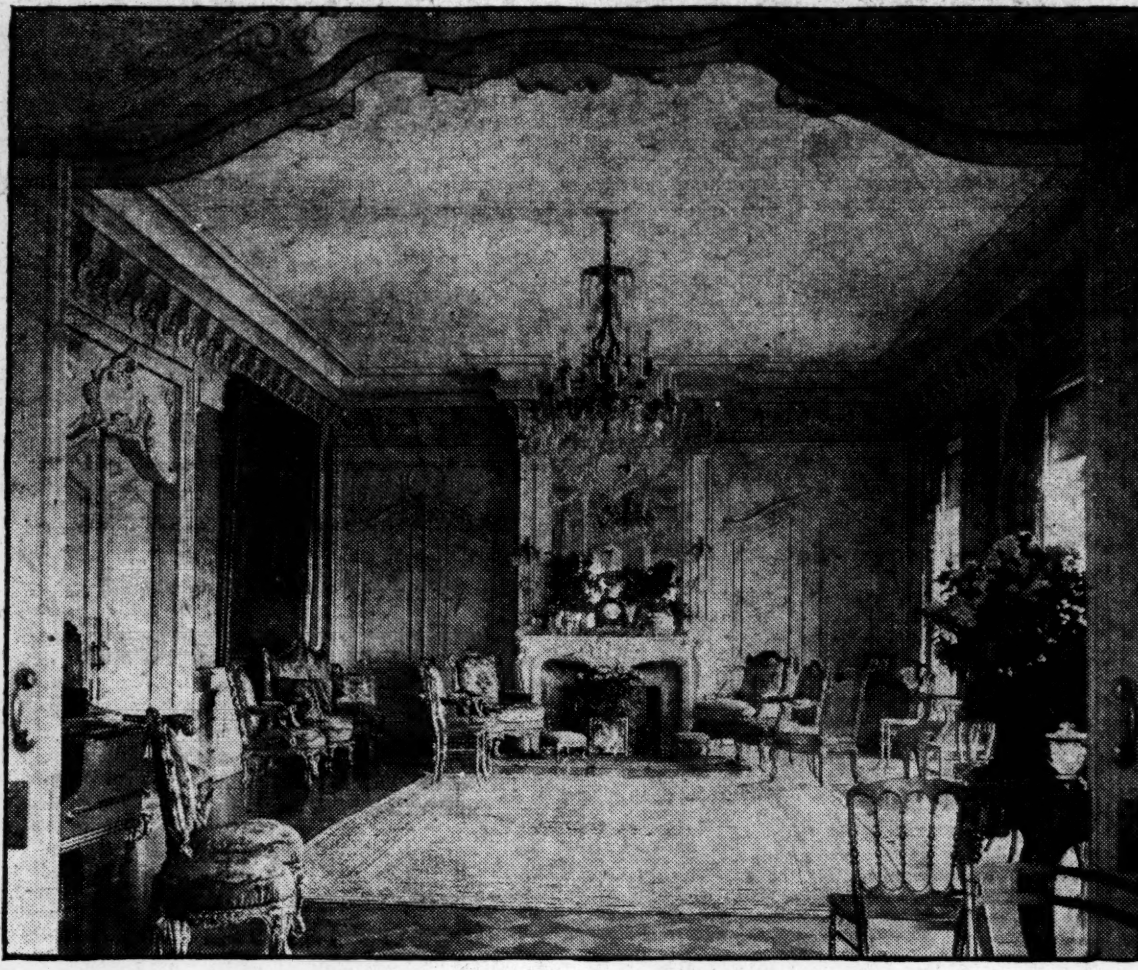
CORNISH, N. H.—Winston Churchill's home here will be the summer home of President Wilson and his family, according to a telegram received here today from Mr. Churchill, who is in Santa Barbara, Cal. E. F. Roberts, manager of the estate, received the message which gave him instructions for getting the place ready.

Harlakenden House, as the Churchill property is known, is a two-story brick house on a hill three miles beyond Windsor, Vt., commanding a view of the Connecticut River valley and of the Green mountains. The estate includes between 60 and 70 acres of rolling farm land and pine grove.

There are two seven-room cottages where the executive offices can be established and where the President's attendants may reside. A tennis court adjoins the mansion house and at the foot of the hill the Connecticut river gives opportunity for boating.

Windsor, Vt., is the port of entry to Cornish. The road to Harlakenden lies over an old wooden toll bridge across the Connecticut.

HOW FOREIGN NATIONS CARE FOR AMBASSADORS



(Copyright, Cluedinst, Washington, D. C.)

Drawing room of French embassy at Washington which is superseded by new structure at cost of about \$500,000

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

ELMAN RECITAL

Mischa Elman, the violinist, drew out a large audience to Symphony hall Sunday afternoon and won applause that for amount and enthusiasm is to be regarded as extraordinary, even in a concert season of epoch marking standards and acclaim. The list of selections presented would be a long one, if all those played in response to the handclapping were mentioned. As far as the printed program accounts for them, the pieces were eight in number, three in extended form, to begin with and the others in short form, as follows: Sonata in B flat, No. 10, Mozart; concerto in D minor, Wieniawski; sonata in G major, Handel; "Romance," G major, Beethoven; "Les Petits Moulins," Couperin-Press; aria, "Tre Giorni," Pergolesi; "Hungarian Dance," No. 21, Brahms-Joachim; "Introduction and Jota," Sarasate.

Mr. Elman's abilities as an executant have matured to a marked degree since he first played in Boston four years ago; and that it a good deal to say, for even then he was the equal of any artist on the concert stage. Today he is undoubtedly the greatest virtuoso of the violin in the brilliant style of playing. He scarcely has a rival in any department of musical performance in the expression of wit and satire.

But Mr. Elman is not confined to one manner of execution or to the control of one mood, to the exclusion of others. His violin is a sentimental as well as a humorous singer; it has been inspired by the tragic as well as the comic muse. Mr. Elman is everything, in fact, but a classicist. With him all composers, even Handel and Mozart, are surcharged with the romantic feeling. His expression, no less when he is interpreting the eighteenth than the nineteenth century music-makers has always the human, the social quality. He is an extreme rhythmist, he is insistent in presenting the formal qualities of a composition, yet his playing of old masters is warm and vital always, and is palpitating with the thought of his own day.

OPERA CLOSURE

Applause loud and long that was evidently intended to bring the director of the opera company before the curtain was bestowed in the performance of "The Jewels of the Madonna" at the Boston opera house on Saturday evening, but it only effected the recall time after time of the principals in the performance. Mmes. Melis and Gay and Messrs. Zennatello and Blanchard and the conductor, Mr. Caplet. A large audience assisted at the closing of the season and a brilliant representation of the most popular novelty of the season was given.

In the afternoon the opera in English experiment of "Martha" was repeated with the artists of the original cast, and in double bill with Plotow's old-fashioned piece was presented the modern comedy opera, "The Secret of Suzanne," with Miss Nielsen, Mr. Fornari and Mr. Tavecchia. The music of "Martha" was under Mr. Moranzoni's direction, that of "Suzanne" under Mr. Caplet's.

OPERA HOUSE CONCERT

On Sunday afternoon a large audience attended a concert in the Boston opera house by Miss Nielsen, soprano, and Michael Dwyer, tenor.

"A melodious program" was the attractive designation of the playbill, and the size of the house and the vehemence of its applause proved that melody has not lost its appeal in a day of the ascendancy of musical impressionism. The songs presented by the soprano included the following: "The Lass with the Del-

icate Air," Arne; "The Leaves and the Wind," Leoni; "Fairy Pipers," Brewer; "When Love Is Kind," arr. A. L.; aria from "Aida," Verdi; "Kathleen," Crouch; "Killarney," Balfe; "Last Rose of Summer," Moore. The tenor's pieces included "An Irish Love Song," old melody; "The Lark in Clear Air," Ferguson; "Believe Me, if All Those Endearing Young Charms," Moore; "Then You'll Remember Me," Balfe; "Molly Bawn," Lover; "Harp of Tara," Moore.

The singers presented a few other songs from the German and French repertoires. They were assisted by Emiliano Renaud, pianist, who played a group of solo pieces by Liszt, Renaud and Godard.

"MARTHA" EXPERIMENT

"Martha" and "The Secret of Suzanne" were the bill at the Boston opera house on Saturday afternoon. Miss Alice Nielsen took both the leading roles, Martha and Suzanne, and Mr. Fornari appeared as Sir Tristram and also as Count Gil. Mme. Gay played Nancy in "Martha," with Max Lipmann as Lionel and Mr. Lankow as Plunkett.

"Martha" sung in English raises the question whether it is as yet possible to find even native singers who can master the difficulties of English song pronunciation sufficiently to make intelligible opera a practical reality. Mr. Lankow's words, nearly always understood, are proof that this mastery is attainable. The Boston production was evidently not on the whole a serious attempt to make the public interested in opera in English. It seemed more like an endeavor to make the new movement ridiculous and to give it discouragement. The attitude of American managers has not been altered by all the efforts of the society that has been busily engaged in the last few years in the opera in English propaganda. Perhaps the movement has found the champion it needs in Oscar Hammerstein, who recently announced his intention of building a theater in New York for opera in English by singers who understood the language.

The whole course of lyric activity in America may be changed through this new enterprise, as it was in the few years when the Manhattan opera company flourished under Mr. Hammerstein's direction.

There are those who believe that the progress of the movement for opera in English is irresistible and that the obstructive policy of the men who direct lyric affairs in the United States is sure to be overcome in time. One thing especially needed now to insure its being taken seriously by the public is that those leading the movement shall show themselves disinterested. Many of them seem now to urge it because they have hopes of their own they want recognized or else they have translations of repertory librettos that they want to have adopted.

At present the situation is one of a duel of artistic interests. The public, or some strong representative of it, possibly Mr. Hammerstein, needs to come in and act as arbiter.

The music of Wolf-Ferrari is everywhere a delight, especially the intermezzo when the count sits reflecting on his misdeeds, or those he suspects in his wife, while the silent major domo tiptoes around the stage picking up the fragments of bric-a-brac with which the count has strewn the room. However, all the sustained passages of song are equally melodious and charming. The music for the soprano is especially grateful. This

one-act piece should have a longogue, for the music is nowhere cheap, and is always simple and pleasing.

CHAMBER MUSIC PLAYED

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Witke entertained a large number of visitors at their apartment on Sunday afternoon, presenting with the assistance of two of Mr. Witke's associates in the Boston symphony orchestra a short program of chamber music.

The selections comprised the following: Volkmann, trio in B flat minor, op. 5; Beethoven, "Serenade" in D major, for violin, viola and cello, op. 8; Liszt, ninth "Hungarian Rhapsody," arranged for trio by the composer. The performers were: Mrs. Witke, piano; Mr. Witke, violin; Mr. Ferir, viola; Mr. Warnke, cello.

PROGRESSIVES IN HOUSE FIGURE ON MEMBERSHIP OF 18

Mr. Hinebaugh of Illinois Plans for Caucus April 4 and Thinks Roosevelt Message Will Help

WASHINGTON—Progressives in the House are figuring on approximately 18 representatives as the strength at the outset of the sixty-third Congress.

Representative Hinebaugh of Illinois, in charge of the organization details, and Representative Murdock of Kansas, selected as the third party candidate for the speakership, are keeping in close touch with former President Roosevelt and expect his message to the Progressive conference April 4 to help their cause.

A number of representatives who have written their approval of the Progressive conference will not reach Washington in time. The latest to express approval was Representative John I. Nolan of San Francisco, who will not arrive here until April 6. Meantime the pledges of the National party of the Progressive party have been catalogued, 32 in all, as prepared by Mr. Murdock, who said tonight that bills to be introduced would cover each plank in the platform.

ADVANCE IN PAY FOR NAVY YARD CLERKS REFUSED

WASHINGTON—An application to the navy department by Boston representatives in Congress for a raise in pay to the clerical force in the general storekeeper's department in the Boston navy yard has been refused by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

The letter said that the appropriation for "provisions, navy," under which head this must come, totaling this year, \$620,000, has been entirely used, and the new appropriation for next year, under the new subdivision, "maintenance, bureau of supplies and accounts," does not contain enough to provide for increased pay.

The congressmen who are asking the concession say they have been seeking this increase for the navy yard employees for five years, but it has been sidetracked by shifting the subdivision of the appropriation under which this comes, thus dodging the issue. It means another year must pass before the employees can get it.

AID FOR EVERYBODY EXTENDED IN FEDERAL BULLETIN SERVICE

Government Sends Out 98,000,000 Circulars in Year Covering 500 Subjects Ranging From Bread Making to Poultry Management and Forestry

WASHINGTON—Are you setting out a lawn, desirous of learning the most approved method of making bread, or interested in the economical use of meats in the home? If so, write to the division of publications, department of agriculture, for this branch of the government service is in the business of keeping the people of the country informed on innumerable matters that have to do with housekeeping and farming.

Nothing in these lines seems beyond the range of its comprehensive knowledge. It is as ready to teach whitewashing, how to know the common birds and the benefits of good roads by mail as it is to tell all about canning vegetables, poultry management and forestry. Last year it sent out over 200,000 bulletins on cheeses, with the use of concrete on the farm and grape propaganda running a close second.

The editor and chief of this publication was Joseph A. Arnold, and with the assistance of an editorial staff of eight and 190 employees, there is turned out from the division every year an amount of bulletins, pamphlets, books and letters that is imposing.

It is 23 years now since the first Farmer's Bulletin was issued by the department of agriculture and the popularity of the series has proved the need of these brief, inexpensive publications which convey practical information in plain, every day English. While the growth of the series was slow at first, it has reached a total of 500 different subjects with a total output of over 98,000,000 bulletins.

Last year nearly 11,000,000 of these bulletins were sent out to housewives and farmers in all parts of the country, with an additional demand for 5,000,000 which the department did not have the funds to supply. In all, the division distributed nearly 35,000,000 reports and documents on over 2000 different subjects, which forms an interesting index to the increasing desires of the American farmer for expert knowledge and intelligent instruction.

Recently the members of Congress have awakened to the value of this form of free instruction which the government is only too ready to impart, and last

year, for the first time in the history of the department, every senator, representative and delegate, whether from rural or urban district, utilized in whole or in part his allotment of Farmer's Bulletins.

Another feature of this work is the distribution of lists of the department's publications by Congress, who thus afford their constituents the opportunity of writing for the documents they desire. The response of the public may be judged from the fact that in the last year, the division of publications received nearly 750,000 personal letters, and besides mailing bulletins in return, wrote about 750,000 specially prepared replies.

It is of interest to note the influence exerted by these publications of the government upon the farmers. Recently, to discover this the department sent out four agents, each familiar with agriculture, to question the farmers in four different sections of the country. One traveled through the East, one the South, one the central North and one the middle West, on routes of about 500 miles. As each passed along the road, either on foot or by motor cycle, he visited every farmer on both sides of the road, and asked him a series of questions? Whether the bulletins of the government were received, if they were read, if they had given help, and what other publications were received; all these facts were noted down.

About 1000 farmers were interviewed in this way in each of the four sections of the country and the tabulated results form a testimony to the work of the federal and state governments and to the intelligence of the average American farmer. It was found that one farmer in every 1.5 takes a farm paper, one in 2.3 receives agricultural bulletins, one in 3.3 attends farmers' institutes, one in 11 gets personal instruction from county demonstration agents in the South and one in 159 gets instruction from agents in the North and West.

Of the farmers receiving bulletins, 48 per cent put into practice something learned from them, 54 per cent put into practice the instruction and 79 per cent the instruction of the agents. Of those who receive publications, 11 per cent favored the bulletins, 24 per cent favored the agents, while 54 per cent favored farm papers.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

Following assignments infantry officers, recently promoted, announced: Col. Charles M. Truitt, attached twenty-ninth infantry; George Bell, Jr., attached sixteenth infantry; Charles R. Noyes, attached eighth infantry; Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Morse, unassigned; Majors Hanson E. Ely, seventh infantry; Lewis S. Sorley, twelfth infantry; William M. Morrow, eleventh infantry; Capt. Ward Dabney, sixth infantry; First Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, eighteenth infantry; Capt. Charles De F. Chandler, signal corps, from second division to San Francisco, sailing for Philippines for assignment to aviation duty and as assistant to chief officer of the department, Vice Capt. Charles S. Wallace, signal corps, to Washington.

Capt. John W. Cabbott, coast artillery, from seventy-seventh company to unassigned list, to Ft. Moultrie for staff duty. Following officers corps of engineers to Hamilton, O., for relief work: Capt. John J. Kingman and First Lieut. Henry A. Finch.

Leave of absence: First Lieut. Julien R. Bernheim, dental surgeon, two months from June 15; Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, sixth field artillery, two months on relief from present duties; Maj. Harold E. Cloke, coast artillery, one month.

Capt. Cyllfard Game, from first to sixth infantry.

Navy Orders

Ensign H. A. Strauss, resignation accepted to take effect from March 28, 1913. Ensign E. H. McKitterick, detached the Montgomery, to the Kansas. Chief Boatswain D. J. O'Connell, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to the San Francisco.

Chief Boatswain William Johnson, detached the Wisconsin, to home, wait orders.

Boatswain O. J. W. Halmnorth, detached the Salem, to home, wait orders. Boatswain E. L. Jones, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the Salem.

Boatswain P. H. Bierce, detached the San Francisco, to home, wait orders. Chief Gunner John Sperle, Jr., detached the Missouri, to home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner Thomas J. Hurd, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., April 21, 1913, to the Minnesota.

Gunner H. E. Stevens, detached the San Francisco, to home, wait orders. Gunner A. B. McCrary, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, to the San Francisco.

Gunner G. C. Tanaka, detached the Minnesota, to home, wait orders. Chief Machinist F. H. Richwein, detached the Connecticut, continue naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Carpenter W. E. Fitzgerald, detached the North Carolina, to home, wait orders.

Marine Corps Order

Second Lieut. H. P. Torrey, to marine officers' school, Norfolk.

Revenue Cutter Orders

Capt. J. M. Moore, to witness tests of Edmonds' mattress and pillow life preservers at depot.

Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell, detached from the Onondaga on April 8 and ordered to the Algonquin.

First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, granted 30 days' leave, beginning April 8.

Second Lieut. C. H. Jones, detached from the Algonquin on April 12 and ordered to duty as supervisor of anchorages, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut. of Engineers F. E. Bagger, detached from the Yamacraw on April 1 and ordered to the Mackinac.

A general revenue cutter service court is convened to meet on board the Mohawk on April 7 for trial of Capt. F. S. Han Boskerck, Third Lieut. C. F. Kniskern and Third Lieut. J. F. Farley, Jr. Detail for court: Senior Capt. Howard Emery, president; Capt. B. L. Reed, member; Capt. S. M. Laudrey, member, and Second Lieut. J. P. Gray, recorder. First Lieut. P. W. Lauriat is designated as official prosecutor.

Third Lieut. C. F. Kniskern, ordered to temporary duty on the Mohawk.

Second Lieut. J. P. Gray, relieved from further instruction in radio instruction at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to resume duty at the school of instruction.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. M. W. Torbet, relieved from further instruction in radio instruction at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the Seneca.

Sr. Capt. W. E. Reynolds, assigned to duty as commanding officer, Bering sea fleet.

Capt. of Engrs. W. Pedrick, assigned to duty as fleet engineer of Bering sea fleet.

Capt. J. L. Sill, ordered to relieve Sr. Capt. W. E. Reynolds as commanding officer, southern division, P. C.

Movements of Vessels

The Intrepid is at San Francisco. The Osceola is at Guacanayabo bay. The Culgoa is at Guantanamo. The Mars is at Sewall Point.

The Virginia and the Orion are at Veracruz.

The Lebanon is at Lynnhaven bay. The Neptune, the Castine, the D-2, the D-3, the E-1, the Tonopah and the D-1 are at Norfolk.

The Uncas left Guacanayabo bay for Guantanamo.

The Saratoga left Manila for Shanghai. The Caesar will not stop at Hampton Roads, but will proceed direct to Pensacola.

TO CONSIDER DRIVING WELLS. WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Proposals by the water commissioners to increase the local water supply by means of driven wells will be considered by the town meeting tonight. The board will ask for \$1500 to make preliminary tests.

J. P. MORGAN PASSES AWAY IN ROME TODAY

(Continued from page one)

tions of sympathy were read and adopted. Mr. Morgan is survived by his wife, one son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., three daughters and 11 grandchildren. Mrs. Satterlee is one of the daughters, and another, Miss Anne Morgan, has been active in philanthropic work.

John Pierpont Morgan was 76 years of age. He was born in Hartford, Conn., the son of Junius Spenser Morgan, and soon after his birth the family moved to Boston. John Pierpont Morgan received his preliminary education at the English high school. Later he went to the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he was three years.

After being in business in Hartford and Boston the father went to London and became a partner in the banking firm of George Peabody & Co. Into this office, after leaving Germany, came the son. Three years later he was sent to New York as his father's agent. Four years later John Pierpont Morgan formed a partnership with Charles H. Dabney, and thenceforward was a leading figure in the American financial world. In 1871 Mr. Morgan became a partner of the Drexels of Philadelphia under the name of Drexel, Morgan & Co. The sale of the bonds covering the civil war debt was one of the first big transactions in which Mr. Morgan figured. With his partners he was active in forming the syndicate that underwrote \$750,000,000 of securities, and sold these securities on a constantly rising market.

In this operation the father had worked with the son and in consequence the huge investing resources of England were opened to America. The financing of war debts was the chief interest of the Morgan business until 1879, when liquidation was practically complete, and they turned to huge enterprises of corporation capitalization.

J. Pierpont Morgan now came to the fore as the leader in finance, for August Belmont, who represented the Rothschilds in the war debt syndicate, and Levi P. Morton and Junius Morgan were retiring from active life. In 1884 Mr. Morgan furnished the millions needed to take the Reading railway out of the receiver's hands and rehabilitate the property. In 1887 Mr. Morgan did the same thing for the Baltimore & Ohio, and again in 1888 for the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Mr. Morgan promoted the United States Steel merger, buying out the interest of Andrew Carnegie, engineered the distribution of the billion dollar bond issue, and later, when through manipulation that was not chargeable to him, there was a slump, Mr. Morgan labored to restore confidence in the stock. Soon Steel was paying dividends.

By this time the house of Morgan was getting thoroughly committed to the financial success of the great trunk lines to Chicago and the coal roads of the middle Atlantic states, whose interests were inevitably intercrossed in a common field. It had placed with its clients in England within 10 years great quantities of New York Central, Reading, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio; for 20 years it had been interested in Erie. Its interests covered very closely the exact area of the largest interests of English capital in America.

In 1889 a "gentlemen's agreement" movement culminated in the formation of the "Interstate Railway Association" at a meeting of 18 railway heads and the then principal bankers of America. Before this meeting of 1889 it was announced in the press that Mr. Morgan was to be made the head of a great central company to regulate the whole railway system of America.

What really happened at the meeting in January, 1889, was that the three chief railroad houses of the day—the Morgans, Kidders, Peabody & Co., and Brown Brothers—were represented at the meeting. In answer to the question of President Roberts of the Pennsylvania road, Mr. Morgan said that he was authorized to state for these great houses that thereafter they would refuse to finance new competing systems.

Mr. Morgan, from his first entrance into big operations in American railroads, insisted that the capital he represented have its share in the management. When disposing of the Vanderbilt stock in 1882, he demanded a directorship in the New York Central; after financing the \$40,000,000 Northern Pacific loan, he immediately went on to the directorate and finance committee of that railroad; in 1887 he placed his representative, Samuel Spencer, at the head of the Baltimore & Ohio upon furnishing its needs for money; in 1888 and 1889 he took control of the Reading and the Chesapeake & Ohio roads after their reorganization by means of "voting trusts."

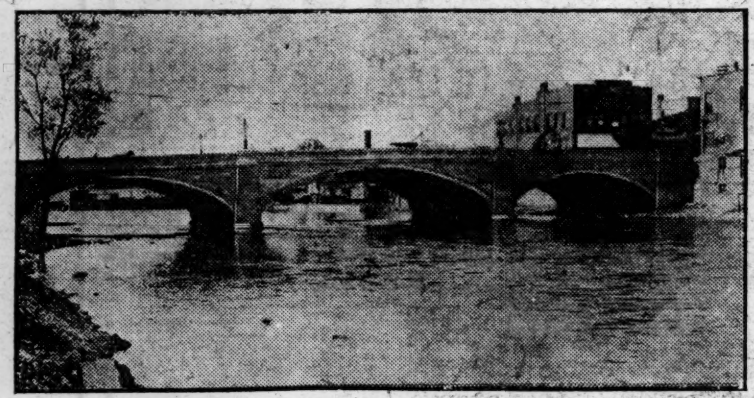
One after another, the \$100,000,000 corporations came to Morgan and his clients for reorganization and control—the Erie, the Reading, and the Southern, each with its \$300,000,000 of bonds and stock, the Northern Pacific with its \$200,000,000. By 1898 over a billion and a half dollars were in the stocks and bonds of the corporations that he himself had reorganized.

In 1858 there were 30,000 miles in the United States, capitalized and bonded at \$1,000,000,000. Their gross earnings were only about \$160,000,000.

In 1898 the so-called "Morgan" roads had 33,000 miles—a sixth of the mileage of the country; their capitalization and debt was \$2,700,000,000, a quarter of that of the country; their yearly earnings were over \$300,000,000—also a quarter of the total for the United States. The entire receipts of the United States government were only twice as large as those of the Morgan roads.

Mr. Morgan was probably America's foremost collector of art treasures. It is

NEW CEMENT BRIDGE, BATAVIA, ILL.



BATAVIA, Ill.—An up-to-date, live and prosperous manufacturing city of about 5000 inhabitants, Batavia is situated on the Fox river, which waters one of the most fertile valleys in the state. There are many beautiful homes, a good library and well equipped schools here. City near enough to Chicago to enjoy many of the advantages of that large center.

ZIONIST LEADER APPLAUDED IN TALK ON FUTURE OF JEWS

Nahum Sokolow, the Hebrew scholar, member of the Zionists' inner action committee, editor of the *Hazefta* spent the last morning of his Boston stay today at Harvard University. Later Herr Sokolow leaves for Portland, Me., where he will speak tonight.

The climax of Herr Sokolow's busy program in Boston came last night at the Plymouth theater, where a mass meeting was held in order that he might give his solution of the problem of the Jews. The theater was packed and the applause was enthusiastic. Julius Meyer opened the meeting and Louis D. Brandeis was chairman.

Mr. Brandeis spoke of his interest in the Zionist movement, saying that the message of Judaism, carried for thousands of years, was to reorganize the

Jewish national state. Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz, president of the Zionists' council of Greater Boston, and M. Tomoroff of the Hebrew Teachers Association spoke.

Herr Sokolow gave a brief history of Jews in many lands. He said that they should make an effort to become people of their own land again. He reiterated all through his address that Zionism was the real solution of the Jewish problem.

He said that he had not come to America to present a new plan, but to remind Jewish people what Zionism meant.

In speaking of Jews organizing their own government he pointed out that there were Jews in every conceivable trade. He closed by telling how successful the present colonies in Palestine are. "Hatikvah" was sung by the Hebrew Choral Society.

ORDER FOR SALE OF FEDERAL LAND IN CHELSEA RESCINDED

WASHINGTON—Representative Ernest W. Roberts returned Saturday from his tour of inspection with the party of naval affairs committee that went to visit the Panama canal during the interim between sessions. On the trip the party visited, beside the Canal Zone, the naval station at Guantanamo, reviewed the marines in Cuba and inspected the navy yard at Charlestown, N. C.

Mr. Roberts was somewhat disturbed to learn upon his return that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had rescinded the order issued by former Secretary Meyer, at the instance of Mr. Roberts as a

member of the naval affairs committee, to sell 43 acres of the old hospital land in Chelsea, Mass., along Island End river. Secretary Daniels maintained that it would tend to build up the ground with industrial plants; but Representative Roberts contends that the restrictions surrounding the original order would confine it to residences, and that the town needs the ground.

Mr. Roberts will take the matter up with the new secretary of the navy at once and it is hinted that unless the original order is upheld some of the administration program of legislation will find difficulty within the naval affairs committee.

estimated that within the past decade he bought \$60,000,000 worth of paintings, sculpture, and antiques. Most of this property has been brought to America, and it is destined to be placed in the Metropolitan museum in New York and the new museum now building in Philadelphia. At present there is in the Metropolitan a group of 30 of his paintings, including a Raphael, and several examples of the best English masters. This group alone is valued at \$15,000,000.

Adjacent to his town house in New York city Mr. Morgan maintained an especially constructed building to house his library, which was famous in the world of literature. In the collection are original manuscripts by Milton, Byron, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Lowell, Zola, Keats, Burns and hundreds of others. On the shelves is the finest collection of first editions; it is said, in America. Every style of medieval and modern bookbinding, illustration and illuminating is represented.

The ancestors of John Pierpont Morgan, from the earliest colonial times, were active in church, industrial and civic affairs in Massachusetts. Miles Morgan settled in what is now Holyoke in 1636 and was one of the founders of Springfield. Shortly before 1700 a bronze statue was erected to his memory for services against the Indians. J. Pierpont Morgan's grandfather, Joseph, fought under Washington, and after the war became a storekeeper and farmer in Hartford.

In 1835 Joseph Morgan loaned largely to the Etna Insurance Company in a time of financial stress, and of his profits gave \$50,000 to his son, Junius, to enter business. The son made \$300,000 in 15 years.

J. Pierpont Morgan's grandfather, on his mother's side, was the Rev. John Pierpont, preacher, poet and author. He wrote the poem "Stand! the Ground's Your Own, My Braves!" He was educated for the ministry at Cambridge divinity school. Then he became minister of the Hollis Street Unitarian church in Boston, where he remained until 1845, when he retired after a seven years' conflict with his congregation over his activities in the cause of prohibition and temperance.

OLDER SHIPS TO GO FOR TARGETS

With one exception all of the first class battleship that fought in the Spanish-American war will within a few years probably have been destroyed by the shells of the dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts of the present Atlantic fleet. The Texas has already been used in this way, and now it is expected that the battleship Indiana, which was one of Sampson's first line ships at Santiago, is to be dismantled of her guns and towed to some convenient spot where she can be used as a target for the newer and mightier ships of the Arkansas, Delaware, Michigan, Florida and Connecticut types.

RELIEF GIVEN TO INUNDATED CITIES OF OHIO

(Continued from page one)

ing Ohio cities give these figures: Dayton 150, Columbus 64, Hamilton 500, Miamisburg 50, Tiffin 18, Chillicothe 18, Middletown 14, Trenton 14, Piqua 13, Harrison 12, Troy 9, Valley Junction 6, Zanesville 10, Massillon 5, Cleves 2, and New Bethlehem 2. Indiana cities and towns give these figures: Peru 20, Brookville 16, East Mt. Carmel 1, Ft. Wayne 6, Frankfort 2, Lafayette 1, Logansport 1, Muncie 1, New Castle 1, Rushville 1, Shelby 1, Terre Haute 4, Washington 4 and West Indianapolis 1.

DAYTON, O.—George F. Burba, secretary to Governor Cox reported Sunday night that 40,000 persons must be provided for one week longer at least, that 20,000 must be cared for indefinitely, that 15,000 residences and business buildings must be repaired and restored, that 2000 buildings must be razed, that wide districts must be freed from debris and entire sewerage and water systems in several cities restored.

Governor Cox on Sunday extended martial law from Dayton throughout this entire inundated district. The sixth regiment, Ohio National Guards of Toledo, on duty here, was sent to Cincinnati Sunday night.

RED CROSS FUND FOR INUNDATED DISTRICT GROWS

The Massachusetts Red Cross fund for relief work in the inundated districts of the middle West now reaches \$135,524.62. Contributions of food, clothing and blankets are being received at 125 Purchase street, where headquarters have been established by the citizens' committee appointed by Governor Foss for distribution service. An appeal for help has been sent to the school teachers in the city by the Boston Elementary Teachers Club.

When he learned that the factory where the government's stamped envelopes are printed, at Dayton, O., has been put out of commission temporarily, Postmaster Mansfield issued a notice to all the superintendents of station and branch offices in the Boston postal district calling their attention to a general order issued by A. M. Dockery, third assistant postmaster general which says: "Pending repairs the supplying of special-request and office request stamped envelopes will be suspended. It is believed that production will very soon be resumed."

"Postmasters will notify purchasers of special-request envelopes that their orders will be accepted and forwarded to the department subject to delay."

"The department has an ample supply of plain unprinted stamped envelopes at the several distributing agencies throughout the country, which will be issued, so long as they last, in response to requisitions from postmasters."

At the Boston postoffice it was stated that the stamped envelope supply is sufficient for the present.

Mayor Eugene R. Stone of Quincy this morning appointed the following committee to solicit funds for relief work: Former Mayor William P. Shea, William J. Leslie, M. T. Sullivan, Albert O. Diack, Henry M. Paxton, Theophilus King, Joseph Whidden, Mrs. C. W. Smith, Mrs. A. Ropes, Clarence Bergen, M. T. Walsh, John L. Hamilton, Edwin W. Shepard and James Duncan.

In Wakefield a committee of 34 men and women began to raise a local fund this morning. The committee has organized with Charles N. Winslip as chairman, George E. Walker, town treasurer, as treasurer, and C. E. Campbell as secretary.

GIFTS IN LONDON AID ENGINEERING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In 1909 the Goldsmiths' Company gave £50,000 toward the extension of the engineering department in the Central Technical College of the City and Guild Institute. They have now offered to provide for the entire cost of the new buildings, which will be approximately £87,000.

They are thus offering a new gift of £37,000, the only condition being that that portion of the capital belonging to the Imperial College of Science and Technology which will thus be set free shall be added to the endowment funds of the college, the income being devoted to higher educational and research purposes. They hope, also, that the new building may be known as the Goldsmiths' Company's Extension of the City and Guilds (engineering) College.

NEEDHAM TO HAVE CHIEF OF POLICE

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Beginning tomorrow, April 1, this town will have a chief of police for the first time, when Norman McKenzie, who for many years has been night patrolman in the central part of the town and keeper of the lockup, will take the office.

The selectmen have also appointed Henry D. Blackman as superintendent of streets, to take effect April 1, succeeding T. Porter Clarke, who resigned early this month.

SALEM TRADE BOARD TO DINE
SALEM, Mass.—The annual meeting and dinner of the Salem Board of Trade will be held April 17. Among the speakers will be Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh and John H. Fahey, chairman of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

E. H. GOODWIN SEES SCOPE OF TRADE ENLARGE

Committee Work of National Commerce Chamber, Much of It Directed From Boston, Puts Localities in Cooperation

MEMBERSHIP GROWS

Boston is the headquarters for two of the subcommittees which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is now establishing in the leading cities of the country, one on vocational education and another on federal and state regulation, according to Elliott H. Goodwin, general secretary of the chamber. Mr. Goodwin is in New York today laying out a line of work for the newly established district office there, which is to keep the constituent bodies of the chamber in touch with its work.

"The chamber has now completed a number of important committees," said Mr. Goodwin, "such as those on federal and state regulation, banking and currency, Latin-American trade, including the Panama canal, consular service, vocational education, immigration and North American-European trade."

"Each committee is divided into four subcommittees of five members each. The country is divided into four sections, eastern, western, north central and south central, and a subcommittee is located in a city in each section. Subjects are to be sent out by all subcommittees simultaneously and when the subcommittees have reached a conclusion they are to be called to some central point to report to the board of directors."

"Boston has at present two of these subcommittees, one on vocational education and one on federal and state regulation. District offices are now being established in different sections of the country equipped with a district secretary and the necessary clerical force."

"These offices will keep in close touch with all of the organizations within their district affiliated with the national Chamber, and the district secretaries will act with the subcommittees within their district."

"Offices have been established in New York, Chicago and Dallas, Tex., and there is a plan to establish one on the Pacific coast, probably at San Francisco."

"The chamber is extending its service to its members. In addition to the regular monthly publication, the *Nation's Business*, it is issuing a weekly bulletin on general subjects of interest to business, such as reports of special commercial agents and activities of department bureaus. It is also issuing a legislative bulletin in which it reports from week to week the status of all bills affecting commerce."

"There is no longer any doubt that the commercial interests of the country will give the chamber financial support, to work on a large scale and that its membership, which is now increasing without solicitation and is already fairly representative, will include all commercial organizations of sufficient importance to take an interest in national affairs."

ABSOLUTE LOCAL CONTROL FOR N. Y. POLICE ADVISED

NEW YORK—Members of the Wagner joint committee on remedial police legislation in their report, to be submitted to the Legislature at Albany today make three radical recommendations for reform in methods of governing the police department of New York city, based on information gained at recent hearings here. It is recommended that New York city be allowed to decide for itself the question of the sale of liquor on Sunday.

Responsibility should be removed from the police department for the enforcement of laws relating to gambling and the social evil, the report declares. This responsibility should be vested in a department of public welfare, composed of seven members, appointed by the mayor from nominations made by civic, charitable and philanthropic bodies engaged in the work of ameliorating conditions. Such board should have power to appoint its own commissioner and assistants and to remove at will any of the appointees.

The third recommendation relates to home rule for the city of New York in the management, administration and control of its police department. This is declared to be the most advanced step yet recommended in the matter of home rule. It gives the local authorities absolute control, even to the change of existing laws.

The report concludes as follows: "Eliminate the power of the policeman to exercise discretion as to the extent to which the law shall be enforced and you will eliminate substantially all criticism of his conduct and reestablish him in the confidence of the community."

MEXICO PROTESTS ARMS SHIPMENTS

MEXICO CITY—Formal protest to the American government against the shipping of arms and ammunition from the United States to the revolutionists, has been made by the Mexican government, which also requests that greater vigilance be exercised in guarding the frontier.

Slow mobilization of forces along the Chihuahua-Sonora line continues. These are to be supplemented by troops sent in transports to the west coast ports of Guaymas and Mazatlan it is understood. The government asserts that it will soon have 10,000 men in that region.

COL. BENTON PRAISES LODGES HE VISITED ON MASONIC TOUR

A reception to Col. Everett C. Benton, grand master of the grand lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, will be given to him after his return to Boston from his South American trip.

Colonel Benton arrived in New York Sunday. He left New York this morning for Boston and is expected here this afternoon. His trip has been on official business connected with Masonic lodges located in Chile and Peru, which are under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Massachusetts.

"On my way down the West coast," said Colonel Benton, "I instituted two lodges on the isthmus of Panama, one at Colon and the other at Ancon, each hav-

ing a membership of about 300. I found a splendid body of men enrolled wherever I went, especially in Valparaiso, where the lodge was instituted in 1853."

Accompanying Col. Benton besides Mrs. Benton were their daughter, Miss Hannah, and their son, Josiah. The visit of Col. Benton is the first to South America of an American grand master in office. No objection has been raised because of the establishment by the Massachusetts lodge, the oldest jurisdiction in the United States, of lodges outside its immediate district. It established a lodge in China, and in 1853 a lodge was constituted in Chile, under Massachusetts charters.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN FOUND MORE FRIENDLY

Neue Freie Presse Believes Naval Strength Gives Sense of Security to Both Powers

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The *Neue Freie Presse* speaks of the rapprochement between Great Britain and Germany in the following terms: "Germany and Great Britain have come closer together than they have done for years, because the events in the east have brought forward many questions in which the interests of the two countries are rather mutual than inimical."

"This new situation does not prevent the adherence to programs which were the result of former rivalry between Great Britain and Germany. It was recently announced that the British admiralty would begin the erection of the basis for the subsidiary fleet at Cromarty, in the north of Scotland, as soon as the work on the main base of the fleet had been finished at Rosyth, in the south of Scotland. Great Britain, therefore, continues to strengthen her naval position in the North sea, for the maintenance of her supremacy over the German fleet. On both sides of the North sea the armaments are being completed."

"This state of affairs, however, is not disquieting. It gives to both powers a feeling of security, which in the present existing circumstances is one of the conditions for the more unprejudiced consideration of other questions of mutual interest. To go beyond her stated naval program is not Germany's intention. This is proved by her extensive army estimates which will shortly be submitted to the Reichstag. If such enormous sums are to be spent on the army, it cannot be Germany's intention to ask for an increased navy budget as well."

ORDINARY STAMPS TO TAKE PARCELS

WASHINGTON—As a result of the annulment of the law providing double charge for parcel post packages dropped into the mail with ordinary stamps hereafter such parcels will be delivered without a second charge.

Postmaster-General Burleson takes the view that users of the mails should not be forced to pay through negligence of postmasters in not seeing that proper stamps are attached when packages are mailed.

NEW ENGLAND R. R. GIVES WAGE RAISE

All towermen, agents and telegraphers on the Central New England, which is controlled by the New Haven, will receive an increase of 9 2-10 per cent in wages, two weeks' vacation annually with pay for 12-hour men and a one week's vacation for eight-hour men, after five years' service. The operators in the general office of the road are to get an increase in pay from \$18 to \$21 a week.

Such is the announcement made by T. M. Pierson, international vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers who is in Boston today after his conference with the officials of the road. The Central New England is the first to grant the demands.

Today a committee of telegraphers and towermen employed by the Boston Elevated company will hold a conference with officials over wages and hours.

J. H. PRICE BUILDS MANY SHIPS
PORTLAND, Ore.—J. H. Price, superintendent of the St. Helens Shipbuilding Company, has turned out 25 vessels including the new steamer Merced, of the McCormick fleet, which was launched recently. Mr. Price began his career on the Clyde and his experience was with steel vessels, and on coming to the Pacific coast he was associated with the Bendixsen yard at Eureka, Cal.

By LEONARD & CO., Boston
Bromfield Galleries and Salesrooms
46-48 Bromfield Street
SPECIAL AUCTION
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

PAINTINGS

BY THE LATE
WALTER L. DEAN

"Of late years, since he has reached manhood, nearly the maturity of his genius, Walter L. Dean has been regarded as the foremost marine painter in America."

Continuous exhibition with catalogue
From Monday, March 31
AUCTION SALE
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
at 3, April 2, 3, 4, 5, 1913

AMUSEMENTS
Tremont Temple Daily Except Tonight
2:30 and 7:15—25c-45c

PANAMA CANAL
And Actual Balkan War Scenes in
Kinemacolor Pictures

The News Concept of Clean Journalism

is bringing to light new sources of news and giving to news a broader and fuller meaning. Instead of playing up crime, scandal and disaster as news, the sponsor for clean journalism features the world's worthwhile happenings in business mart, legislative halls, and all serious human activity.

The editorial scope of clean journalism is worldwide—it is not bound by geographical lines—it includes the whole human race. It seeks to speak on all public issues in a way which according to its highest light will speed any cause for the common good. Advertising, too, according to the purpose of clean journalism, means fulfilled promises and honest dealing in print. The Monitor will not knowingly accept the advertising of any concern whose merchandise or service is not worthy and which the advertiser will not back with his integrity and reputation. In every way the Monitor is preeminently fitted for every home, no matter where that home may be. GET TODAY'S ISSUE AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

CENTRAL

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ADVERTISING
WILLIS M. HAWKINS
SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING
Personal Instruction—Evening Classes
712-713 Waldheim bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BABY SHOP

THE BABY SHOP
Infant and Children's Outfitters.
Fifth floor, Lillie bldg.

BAKING POWDER

ASK YOUR GROCER for Paddock's Best
Baking Powder, Spices and Flavoring
Extracts; purity guaranteed. PADDOCK
SPICE CO.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

COUNTRY CLUB CLEANERS AND DYERS
"We clean, dye and alter everything."
211 Westport ave. Both phones 2028 South

CLEANING AND PRESSING

Six Phones Always Listening
EUREK
CLEANERS—PRESSERS
WM. G. HEMPHILL, Manager
342-43 Broadway
31st and Paseo 1316 E. 37th St.

CLOTHIERS

Clothing, Hatters and Furnishers
To Gentlemen
COOPER-WOOLWORTH
1106 Walnut Street

CONTRACTORS

ALPINE CONSTRUCTION Co., E. F. Wilcox, Pres.
—CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING—
208 Mass. Bldg. Tel. Home 624-M.

CORSETS

KERR'S CORSET SHOP, Lillie Bldg.
100 corset models, front and back lace,
prices \$1 to \$35.
BRINLEY—306 Altman Building
Corsets made to order
H. Phone M-6208 B. Phone G. 569-W

FLORIST

ARTHUR NEWELL, Florist—"Perfect ar-
rangements in flowers."
10th and Grand ave.

FLOUR

WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR BUSI-
NESS; ASK YOUR GROCER FOR: Hard
Wheat Flour A.B.C. Soft Wheat Flour
Royal No. 10. O. H. PITKIN FLOUR
CO., 1221 W. 9th st.

FURNITURE

Factory to Retailer.
THE HOCQUARD FURNITURE CO.
Terms if desired. 1223-20 Grand ave.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

OUR EXPERIENCE IS YOUR ADVANTAGE—
WESTERN CHAUNCEY CO., 1231
Walnut st. H. Goodfarb, A. Jacobson.

GROCERS

KEENEY AND KEENEY, 4603 Troost
Groceries and Meats
Home Phone S-414 Bell Phone E-2202

MILLER'S MARKET

314 E. 37th st.
Groceries and Meats, Home Bakery
Both phones 3700 South.

FRIEDMAN'S MARKET

316 East 12th st.
Choice Supply, Groceries, Meats and
Bakery, Delicacies. Tel. Home M-5051,
Bell G. 976.

HAIR DRESSERS

LEMON HAIK SHOP
Manicuring, Hair Dressing, etc.
301 Sharp bldg., 11th and Walnut sts.

LYDIA ALLISON

Hair Goods and Toilet Articles.
308 Sharp bldg. Phone Home M-1446.

HARDWARE

FLORY AND SCHERZER, Props.—Com-
plete line of hardware, general plumb-
ing and repair work. 3011 Main st.
Home phone S. 1316.

HAT CLEANING

NATIONAL HAT CO.—Old hats made
new, cleaned and blocked. 105 East 8th
st. H. Phone M-4749.

INSURANCE

LYLE A. STEPHENSON, The Insurer,
"Gives Insurance Service That Serves"
Tel. Nov G-3612, M-1188, Shubert Bldg.

JEWELERS

What we say it is it is
J. R. MEYER JEWELRY CO.
1014 Grand avenue.

KODAKS

KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.,
1010 Grand Ave. Careful attention given
to mail order Kodak finishing.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

ROSE ESTERLY, 1204-06 Main st.—"Out-
fitter to Mother and the Girls." For
smart, exclusive and most reasonable
prices, suits, millinery. Visit our
tea room for a delicious home cooked
lunch.

MADDER-WOODIN

Millinery, Suits, Coats, Waists.
200 Altman Building.
Southeast corner 11th and Walnut.

LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRY CO.
1012-1020 Campbell st.
Tel. Home 2908 M. Bell 710 M.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

JOHN T. DAVIS
3801 Troost ave. 426 Westport Ave.
Bell phone S. 4612, Bell Phone S. 216.

DOW CLOTHING CO.

Hats, Shirts, Furnishings.
308 East Twelfth st.

MILLINERY

MISS MINNIE L. MILLER
MILLINER
Home Phone S. 711 3320 Troost Ave.

FERRELL, Milliner, Designer.

"Meets individual needs." Bell phone Grand
2899, 230 Lillie Building.

EGNER—MILLINERY

Prices Right—Clothing, Hats, etc.
Home Phone 8099 Main 216 East 11th St.

PIANO TEACHER

ELEANOR B. STUART
Piano, Theory, Musical History.
Special Children's Course
603 Studio Bldg. H. Phone S. 1434

REAL ESTATE

WESTMOOR IRRIGATED FARMS—Inde-
pendent irrigation; easy terms. H. D.
YODER, Gen'l Agt., 105 West 8th st.
Phone 2340 Main.

(REPAIR SHOP)

NED BAKER, 1019 East 3rd st.
Bicycle, Electric and Key Work.
Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Phone 816.

SHOE SHOP

WALK OVER BOOT SHOP
Leven Leven Walnut Street
MEN AND WOMEN

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

DRY GOODS AND DEPT. STORES
MARTIN-BARNES DRY GOODS CO.
415-420 Felix St. Joseph, Mo.
Railroad Passes Rejected.

WESTERN

DENVER, COL.

BOOKBINDING
THE DITZER BOOKBINDING CO.—Blank
book makers, binding of every descrip-
tion 1533 Champa st. M. 3064.

CREAMERY BUTTER

ASK YOUR GROCER for Peerless Cream-
ery Butter, made by the C. G. CARL-
SON ICE CREAM CO., 1230 13th st.

DAIRIES

Cosmopolitan Dairy, pure milk and cream.
Anton A. Curtis, Prop. Phone Champa
5745, 5161 St. Paul st., Stockyards station

DENTIST

E. B. PEIRCE, D. D. S.
Room 719 Central Savings Bank Building
Telephone Main 6555

DEPARTMENT STORES

A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO.,
COR. OF 16TH AND STOUT STS.
DENVER—The store that recognizes
no transaction completed until the cus-
tomer is absolutely satisfied.

FLORIST

MAUFF FLORAL CO., 1225 Logan St.
Phone Main 1388. Cut flowers, plants,
decorations and floral designs.

HAIR STORE

HAINES—HAIR GOODS—HAINES
Suite 212 Masonic Temple. Jar of Cream
free with every check of \$1 and over.

LINENS AND LACES

HEDGECOCK & JONES, 719 16th St.
For Linens, Laces, Novelties, Forsythe
Waists and Onyx Hosiery.

MILLINERY

LA MODE MILLINERY. All prices to
suit all people. 308 15th St. Also carry
hand painted china.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

EDWARD B. FLECK, Concert Pianist and
Teacher of Artistic Piano Playing. 1827
High st., near Colfax ave. Tel. York 832

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

IDYLLS OF COLORADO—Four charming
compositions for pianoforte. Price \$1.00
net, or \$1.25 each, postpaid. ARTHUR
BOWES, 1305 Acacia st., Denver.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

C. F. GROVE, expert on hardwood finishing
and art wall work, out of town work so-
lited. 3829 Umatilla st. Tel. Gallup 853.

PHOTOGRAPHER

HIGHEST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS at
reasonable prices. B. S. HOPKINS, 1229
16th st. Phone Main 1885.

PIANO TUNING

ALBERT S. JOHNSON, Expert Piano
Tuner, 2253 Vine st. Phone York 5021.

PRINTING

THE UNION PRINTING CO.
General Commercial Printers
Phone Main 5435. 1829-31 Champa St.

REAL ESTATE

THE W. T. CRAFT REALTY CO.
Insurance, Loans, Real Estate, 25 years.
1711 Stout st. Phone Main 7873

ROOFING AND ROOF COATING

Elaterite Roofing for your roofs and coat-
ing for all kinds of roofs. A. Vetter
Elaterite Roofing Co., mfrs., Equitable bldg

SHOE REPAIRING

EASTMAN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY—
"Yellow Front." M. J. LAWLER, prop.
Work called for and delivered without
extra charge. Phone Main 8453, 1527
Champa st.

STONE CONTRACTORS

HERBERT MANN
1st and Larimer Streets
All kinds of Concrete and Stone Work

TAILORS

NATHAN BROS.
201-204 Colorado Building
Denver, Colo.

SPOKANE, WASH.

BANKS
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCIAL
Ziegler bldg., corner Riverside and How-
ard. Start a bank account with us; pay
all your bills by check. We pay 4 per
cent on savings accounts. Open every
Saturday, night from 6 to 8.

BARBER SHOPS

KOCH'S BARBER SHOP
Strictly up to date.
New location. 10 Wall Street

CAFE

GERMOND WAFFLE HOUSE—Sprague &
Lincoln. Waffles, day and night; chop
and steaks; 25c lunch; short orders all day.

CLOTHING

WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE
"Street 425" Clothes Specialists
331 Riverside. Phone A-2798

CLOVES AND SUITS

TIN TRUB you can save one half and
get on the suit, coat or dress at the
UPSTAIRS STORE. Also Milliner. The
Florence Co. THE UPSTAIRS STORE,
505 to 516 Mohawk Bldg. Main 926

COAL AND WOOD

L. & L. FUEL CO.
Best Coals or Wood. Right Prices.
L. F. Ludwig, Mgr. Main 551 or A-3508

DENTISTS

DR. A. B. LOCKARD
216 Hyde Building
Phone Main 1333

GROCERS

ROTH'S MARKET GROCERY—Staple and
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables; we
deliver. 117 32d St. Cl. M. M.

KING GROCERY AND MARKET

Superior goods, service and delivery.
Cell Max. 1439 or A-2257 01427 Monroe

HOTEL TOURAINE

Transient rates 50c
and up; with private bath \$1.50 and up.
Riverside and Monroe.

MARKETS

DENVER MARKET—C. A. Colenaty, mgr.
Well handled meats, fish, butter, eggs,
etc. We deliver. 403 Sprague. Main 1171.

LAUNDRIES

PEARL LAUNDRY—Soft river water
used. No strong acids. We know how.
Call Glen, 411 and 413 or P-1571.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS

FOR PATTERNS from the Woman's Page
of the Monitor phone M 1708, or see
BARELY DRY GOODS CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

ETHEL LILLIAN BUNCH, Teacher—Man-
dolin, guitar, piano—Children a specialty.
1618 Gardner. Max. 1175.

WESTERN

SPOKANE (Continued)

PIANOS
BETTIE D. ORBAR sells Cote upright
and-down pianos direct. Big saving. Con-
servatory teacher. Touraine hotel.

PIANO INSTRUCTION

JULIA VERNON BAKER
TEACHER OF PIANO
226 THE AUDITORIUM

PRINTING

QUICK PRINT PRESS
We deliver 50c jobs or over
424 Second ave. Phones: Riv. 247; A-2083

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS

C. F. CLOUGH & CO., Spokane, Wash.
Real Estate, Investments, Insurance,
Loans and Rentals. Established 25 years.

SHOES

"FOOT-COMFORT-QUALITY-ECONOMY"
assured if you buy of
ROGERS SHOE CO. 408 Riverside

SHOE REPAIRING

SPIELMAN'S, 0509 Monroe
We deliver 50c jobs or over
Phones Maxwell 466 and B-1620

TAXICABS

CITY CAB & TAXI CO.
Bell, Main 1388. Home, 1387.
W. J. & M. C. Conley, Props. 165 Howard

SEATTLE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS
THORWALD SIEGFRIED
214 Northern Bldg. Building
Fourth and Pike sts. Main 3000

KARR & GREGORY

111-13 AMERICAN BANK BLDG.
SECOND AT MADISON
S. GOSHART
715 New York Block
Second and Cherry. Elliott 3339

BOOK AND ART SHOP

BOOKS, Motives, Cards, Pictures, Lesson
Markers, etc. THE BOOK AND ART
SHOP, 705 Haight bldg., Seattle.

CAFETERIA

BIRD'S CAFETERIA
A refined place to eat
Union Street - Opposite Postoffice

EPLER CAFETERIA

811 1/2 2nd Ave.
A first-class place to eat.
One minute service. Music.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS

COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES,
to suit years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY
SHOP, 1627 Second Ave.

CLEANING AND DYEING

PANTORIUM DYE WORKS, downtown
office 1415 Fourth Ave., phone Main
7680. Wagon will call for goods.

CORSETS

AGENT for the GOODWIN and their
first-class lines, at prices from \$1.50 to
\$25. MRS. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second ave.

CLOTHING

LUNDQUIST-LILLY, 204 Express Bldg.
MEN'S UPSTAIRS CLOTHES. Less ex-
pense, hence lower price.

KING BROS. CO.

\$15 to \$25—QUALITY CLOTHING
KING BROS. CO.
719 Second Ave.

DENTISTS

DR. D. C. CAMPBELL
403 Burke Bldg.
Phone Main 8349

DR. FRANK S. SMITH

514-515 ALASKA BLDG.
Phone Main 745

FLORESTA

WOODLAWN FLOWER SHOP—Every-
thing in flowers and plants. H. A.
CROUCH, 1122 2nd ave., Clemmer the-
ater. Phone Main 6945.

FURNITURE

GROTE-RANKIN CO.—A complete home
furnishing store—from the cheapest
that's good to the best that's made—45th
and Pike sts.

GROCERIES

OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND GROCERIES
are the best. They are sold all over the
state of Washington. Ask your Grocer
for them. If he doesn't have them tell
us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

HABERDASHERS

KING BROS., 719 Second ave.
CORRECT STYLES

HAIRDRESSING

MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1834
Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing
and manicuring; all kinds of hair work

HAIR STORE

TOM SINGER'S HAIR STORE, 107 First
ave., cor. Madison. Gentlemen's toupees
and wigs a specialty, also hair dressing,
shampooing and manicuring.

ICE CREAM PARLOR

STOKES
Ice Cream—Candies—Light Lunches
912 Second Ave.

JEWELRY

GRAHAM & VICTOR
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Main 4320, 621 Second ave.

LAUNDRIES

NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY
1807 PERRY AVE.
Phone Main 6479

SUPERIOR LAUNDRY, EAST 531

High grade work
Wagons and Autos all over the city

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Moving,
packing, shipping. Reduced rates. East
and West. HENRY WELLS. Main 5417.

MILLINERY

MRS. E. SHOULDER
Distinctive Designs in Millinery
1116 Third Avenue

BASQUETTE MILLINERY PARLORS

301-17 Etel Bldg.
Corner Second Ave. and Pike St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VOICE CULTURE. Elizabeth M. Perry
Fauro's Hall, 10th and Pine sts.
SEATTLE, WASH. Phone Kenwood 2708

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING

E. J. HARTNEY ENGRAVING CO.
Engraving, Printing and Engraving.
2 Madison Block. Elliott 781.

PIANO REPAIRING

PIANOS REPAIRED AND TUNED
Old Pianos Rebuilt. Work Guaranteed. M.
V. GOULD, 1610 3rd ave. Phone Main 121.

STATIONERY

C. E. DAVIS SUPPLY CO.
OFFICE SUPPLIES
218 Marion St. . . . Main 7996

WESTERN

SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)

TAILORS
DUNCAN MCGREGOR
Clothes for the man who knows
432 Lumber Exchange Bldg.

WE MAKE CLOTHES TO ORDER

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed
W. H. BUTCHART, 1017 Third Ave.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant Tailor,
Suite 205, Traders Bldg., N. W. Cor.
Third Ave. and Marion St.

N. J. OLSON

LADIES' TAILOR
403 Melhorn Building. Main 512

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WHITMAN

The class of 1911 of the Whitman high school will hold a dinner at the Hobart house tomorrow night.

A prize declamation contest is to be held at the Whitman high school and Principal D. L. Whitmarsh has appointed 11 pupils to take part in it.

Whitman grange has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a series of summer meetings to which the members of the granges in the neighboring towns will be invited.

The assessors have decided to hold their meetings on Thursday nights of each week instead of on Friday nights as has been the custom.

CONCORD

These are the new officers of the Concord branch of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women: Chairman, Mrs. Woodward Hudson; treasurer, Mrs. Pliny Jewell; secretary, Mrs. Prescott Keyes; executive committee, the officers and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, 2d, Mrs. G. Hollis Blake, Mrs. Philip A. Davis, Mrs. Guy G. Fernald, Mrs. Albert H. Newman, Mrs. Samuel Hoar, Mrs. Arthur Holland, Mrs. George A. Tewksbury and Mrs. William Wheeler.

The Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club is forming a civic league in this town.

REVERE

The town meeting adjourned from March 17 will meet tonight when an effort to reduce the tax rate will be one of the items of business. The finance committee has had several meetings since the last town meeting and will have a printed report ready for distribution when the voters assemble.

The school board has announced these committees: Text-books, A. H. Curtis, J. C. Pirie, Theodore W. Gillette; teachers, salaries and janitors, C. E. Greeley, J. D. Coughlan, H. H. Trask; finance, T. W. Gillette, J. D. Coughlan, A. D. Curtis.

MAYNARD

The appropriation committee has appointed William Naylor and A. G. Haynes as a committee to act with the finance committee in ascertaining the cost of placing fire escapes on the Nason-street school building.

To have charge of the decorating at the annual junior reception this year, the members of the Maynard high school junior class have appointed this committee: Miss Rose Jackman, Miss Julia Sheehan, Miss Madeline Wall and Miss Genevieve Coughlan.

HANOVER

The annual reception of the Library Aid Society will be held at Library hall next Wednesday night.

Frank I. Buffum of North Hanover, commander of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, of this town, is a candidate for junior vice commander of the Massachusetts Sons of Veterans.

The Joseph E. Wilder post G. A. R., the Woman's Relief post and the Sons of Veterans, will hold a joint meeting at the town hall at Hanover Center tomorrow night.

WAKEFIELD

Tonight's adjourned town meeting will vote on articles calling for an increase in the size of the police force, an appropriation for a municipal Fourth of July celebration, appropriation for municipal band concerts, appointment of a committee to inquire into the advisability of having a town accountant and disposal of a bequest of \$2000 for park purposes in the will of Mrs. Mary E. Aborn.

KINGSTON

The Kingston Social Club has elected: President, Edward E. Bird; vice-president, Dr. W. H. Adams; secretary, Fred A. Hall; treasurer, Henry L. Barker; auditor, Lamuel R. Ford; executive committee: Albert E. Holmes, Thomas W. Bailey and Clinton T. Keith.

MIDDLEBORO

The Plymouth county commissioners have granted an appropriation for building a bridge on Bedford street in this town.

Mrs. H. S. Drake will entertain the members of the Thimble Club tomorrow afternoon.

ABINGTON

The selectmen have presented a petition to the Massachusetts gas and electric light commissioners asking for a reduction in the price charged for street lighting by the Rockland & Abington Electric Light & Power Co.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Progressives of the Bridgewater district will hold a meeting tonight at the town hall. The speakers will include Charles S. Bird, the candidate for Governor last fall.

BROCKTON

Mrs. J. Harry Poole, president of the Brockton Woman's Club, will address the Plymouth Woman's Club Wednesday afternoon on "Club Affairs."

NORWELL

The senior class of the Norwell high school has appointed a committee to make arrangements for an entertainment to be held next month.

NEEDHAM

The primary for the nomination of candidates in the thirteenth congressional district will be open from 4 to 8 p. m.

RANDOLPH

The school committee has appointed Frank J. Donahue and A. S. Friar trustee officers.

ARLINGTON

The committee of 21 has submitted the following list of recommendations for the salaries of the various town officers, to be voted upon at tonight's meeting: Selectmen, \$650; town clerk and fees, \$1200; auditor, \$700; collector of taxes, \$1400; assessors, \$2000; board of health, \$400; tree wardens, \$100; inspector of buildings, \$400; town physician, \$200; registrars of voters, \$225; superintendent of wires, \$1000; inspector of animals, \$150; sealer of weights and measures, \$200; town counsel, \$250; ballot clerks and tellers, \$250; secretary of the committee of 21, \$50; town engineer, \$1500; inspector of plumbing, \$750, an increase of \$250.

LEXINGTON

Selectmen have made these appointments: Constables, James Irwin and Charles E. Wheeler; sealer of weights and measures, Charles E. Hadley; superintendent of town scales and public weigher, William E. Denham; weighers of hay and grain, Charles F. Spaulding and William B. Porter; weigher at stone crusher, L. T. Whiting.

These citizens have been appointed as special police officers by the board of selectmen: Frank E. Clarke, 2d, Mark Dodd, Fred W. Johnson, George L. Pierce, Edward J. Gavin, William F. Fletcher, Harry W. Cobb, Peter T. Gillooley, Frank M. Morgan, George S. Teague, Charles E. Hadley, William S. Scamman, Charles A. Manley and Dennis H. Collins.

HINGHAM

The pupils of the high school will present Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in Loring hall tonight. There will be selections by the high school glee club and violin solos by Miss Hazel Clark.

With the opening of the spring term of the public schools April 7 but one session will be held, beginning at 9 a. m. and ending at 2 p. m.

QUINCY

The Norfolk Downs Improvement Association has elected: President, James Thomas; vice-president, N. E. Gould; secretary, W. S. Sanford; treasurer, N. S. Robinson; directors, H. W. Dunmore, J. A. L. Ross, B. L. Wilson, J. J. Burke and J. A. Kell.

CHELSEA

John Walker Noyes, Chelsea high school '13, has been instructed to report for examination for the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., April 15. His privilege comes through C. A. Salloway of the first district of New Hampshire.

BRIDGEWATER

There is more building going on in this town than for many years.

SUFFRAGISTS TO TRY THIRD TIME

WASHINGTON—It is expected that President Wilson will be importuned today for the third time by suffragists to recommend in his message to the special session of Congress called for April 7, a constitutional amendment enabling women to vote.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon will introduce the delegation of suffragists at the White House today. Mrs. Annie H. Pitzer of Colorado, sister of Mrs. Champ Clark, will be the leader of the women suffrage advocates. Mrs. Charles Morton of Washington, Mrs. Fred Du Bois of Idaho, Mrs. John E. Raker, wife of Congressman Raker of California, and Mrs. Fred Mondell, wife of Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, will go with Mrs. Pitzer.

NEW MAINE CLUB TO AID STUDENTS

Among the purposes of the newly organized Maine Club at Harvard College is that to give advice to newcomers in regard to their studies, the athletic teams to try for.

Tudor Gardiner of Gardiner is president of the club. Warren W. Mansfield, Jr., of Portland, is vice-president, and R. W. Dixon of Portland is secretary and treasurer. C. G. Browne of Oldtown, R. W. Porter of Brunswick and A. B. Snowden of Portland, who started the Maine Club at Harvard, are members of the constitution committee.

BISHOP TO CONSECRATE CHAPEL

Bishop William Lawrence, head of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, officiates at the consecration of the new chapel of the All Saints' Episcopal church in Dorchester tomorrow morning. About 40 clergymen are expected to be present, while the dioceses of Rhode Island, New York and New Hampshire will be represented.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS

Assisted by representatives from various educational institutions in the state the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene open their exhibit and conference this afternoon in Lorimer and Gilbert halls, Tremont Temple. Sessions will be held daily until April 4.

MILK LAW TO BE TESTED

WASHINGTON—Attacks on the stringent "pure milk" regulations of several large cities are to be made before the supreme court of the United States shortly after the court reconvenes on April 7.

PERU NAMES CONGRESS DELEGATE

LIMA, Peru—Peru will be represented by Carlos Lissón at the international geological congress to be held in Canada in August.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL BILL BEFORE HOUSE

Supporters of Measure Increasing Attendance Age Ready to Combat Reported Move to Send It to New Committee

ONE REPORT FAVORS

Whether the House of Representatives will take favorable action on the bill to raise the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 15 years is expected to be finally settled today. A motion is pending to have the bill referred to the committee on social welfare. This proposal is regarded by the friends of the measure as a hostile one and they plan to contest any such action on the ground that it is a step towards having the bill rejected.

A favorable report has been made on the measure by the committee on education, which gave hearings and considered the matter in executive session. In the House it was given one reading but when it came up for a second reading the opponents began to protest and have obtained two postponements of its consideration.

It was argued that to increase the age of compulsory attendance might work a hardship in the case of large families where it was planned to put some of the children to work as soon as they had reached 14. This has been the main argument advanced against the bill during the several years it has been before the Legislature.

One of the methods of defeating a measure which has come before a branch of the Legislature is to have the bill recommitted to the committee, for "further consideration." At a later date, when most persons have forgotten about the measure, an adverse report will be returned, quietly accepted and the matter is rejected without attracting the public attention it would if it was rejected after debate and vote on the floor.

The friends of the compulsory school attendance regard with some suspicion the motion to have this bill sent to the social welfare committee. They are inquiring why, if there was a genuine desire to have the matter discussed in committee at further length, reference to the education committee, which had the measure in charge, was not asked for. Representative B. F. Sullivan of Boston, who made the motion, may be asked today to explain his reasons for wanting the measure referred to a committee other than that which originally considered the subject.

There is another educational matter on the House calendar for today for consideration. This is the report of the state board of education relative to the need and practicability of part-time schooling for working children and to the establishment of an apprentice system. The education committee has reported that no legislation is necessary on the report.

In the Senate the veto message of Governor Foss on the bill to allow the Suffolk school of law to grant degrees is expected to be reached for debate late today. The question comes on passing the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. The House already has passed the bill over the executive veto.

100 NEW VOTERS TAKE FREEMAN'S OATH AT RALLY

New voters and young men who are about to vote for the first time gathered in Faneuil hall yesterday afternoon at a "new voters' rally" at the invitation of the City History Club. The famous Freeman's oath, which was taken by every voter during the early colonial days in Massachusetts, was administered to about 100 young men by Chief Justice Bolster of the municipal court. It reads: "I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce to the public weal."

Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh spoke on the duties of citizenship. John F. Moors of the Boston finance commission presided and on the platform were also seated Edwin D. Mead and Phillip J. Davis.

FREIGHT HANDLER TALKS OF TEAMING

Declaring that there is no better system of handling freight than that now in effect in Boston, Michael J. White, president of the B. & M. Freight Handlers Association, opposes the proposition recently advocated by the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a dumping station for freight in this city. Mr. White says that unsatisfactory conditions are due to the master teamsters.

"If the teamsters could assemble their freight," he says, "and despatch it direct to the house from which it is to start, delay would be avoided."

HIGHER WAGES ARE ASKED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The two branches of the Painters and Decorators Union in this city met on Sunday and discussed a report from the conference committee on the demand to the master painters that a wage increase be granted April 1. The wage increase was planned in January, when it was decided to ask for \$20 a week of 44 hours. The union scale is now \$18.

F. A. POWERS GETS CHAIRMANSHIP

PORTLAND, Me.—Chairmanship of the public utilities commission has been tendered to former Judge F. A. Powers of Houlton.

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER INCH—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 lines (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 lines (per insertion) \$1.65. For 26 or more lines (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 or 2 lines (per insertion) \$1.65. For 3 or more lines (per insertion) \$1.40.

REAL ESTATE

OUR NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations. Free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. Dept. C. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 31 N. Market St.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

FOR SALE—A splendid Colorado home, old English style, of 10 large, well lighted rooms with full cement basement and attic; finish, oak and white enamel; location, Grand Junction in the famous Grand Valley; most suitable climate; elevation 4500 feet; price \$12,000. MRS. N. E. TALBERT, 604 N. 7th St., Grand Junction.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Furnished Apartment OF SIX ROOMS TO SUBLET for April and May. HOTEL TULLIES. Apply at Office, 270 Commonwealth Ave.

GAINSBORO ST., 86, Suite 1—Will sublet from May 1 to Sept., modern suite of 5 rooms and bath. Apply to Supt., or on premises.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

NORTH FLORIDA LAND If you are looking for a small tract of choice land for development purposes I have 1000 acres close to town and good railway facilities that will please you; price and terms upon application. N. L. GODFREY, Box 321, DAVENPORT, IA.

REAL ESTATE—PENNSYLVANIA

WILL SELL AT GREAT REDUCTION three desirable building lots in Reading, Pa. Must have the money for other business. For information see H. C. SHAAK, 144 N. Edgewood Ave., W. Phila., Pa.

ROOMS—KANSAS CITY

FRONT ROOM, modern home, electricity; private family; board if preferred. Bell phone East 4686.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS Established 1896 Tel. 420 B.B., 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

WINTER RESORTS

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN OLD POINT COMFORT, Virginia. 200 rooms, 200 baths, 200 cars. Tel. 420 B.B., 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

HELP WANTED—MALE

A SALESMAN to sell quality tin ware is wanted who knows the department store, house furnishing and hardware trade throughout the country. GEO. H. MASON CO., 161 A St., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—House-to-house canvassers in every town and city in the United States to sell high grade kitchen utensils. Address U. S. Monitor Office.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer Registered PATENTS 28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost if inserted once or twice is 1.05 per inch per insertion. If inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 72 words to the inch.

Address ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

CHAMBER POLICY TO BE VOTED ON

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will gather at Ford hall Tuesday at 3 o'clock to discuss and vote on the report of their board of directors on the policy of the chamber in relation to the railroad situation in New England.

As it is expected that the large membership may desire to assimilate the various items and recommendations of the directors opportunity is given for adjournment of the meeting to Wednesday afternoon for further argument.

NAVY MEN TO HEAR SEC. DANIELS

NEWPORT, R. I.—Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, is expected to be the first speaker June 2 at the summer conference of the naval war college, which begins here May

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Domestic THE PIONEER Sweeper-Type Vacuum Cleaner Made in the largest Vacuum Cleaner factory in the world. Thoroughly high-grade, absolutely guaranteed. Over 200,000 in use.

VACUUM SWEEPERS FROM \$7.50 UP.

DOMESTIC SALES COMPANY

149 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Phone Oxford 4582

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

BASKETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Great Variety Novelty Baskets Strong Features for Art and Fancy Goods Departments Write for Catalogue, or Call

KRAUSS & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of Baskets and Willow Ware 11-13 West Houston Street, New York

MARZIPAN The delicious German colored fruit confection in natural nut shells. Sold in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins. Imported from granulated almonds; \$1.00 a pound postpaid. C. A. SCHULTZ, 1437 Wells St., Chicago. Tel. North 1706.

AUCTIONS At Public Auction 112 ARCH STREET Every Tuesday and Friday at 9:30 a. m.

HARDY ROSES

N. F. MCCARTHY & CO. Horticultural Auctioneers.

EDUCATIONAL

Short Story Writing A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the Short Story, taught by Dr. E. E. Esenwein, Editor of Lippincott's Magazine. Over one hundred professors Study Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, Yale, and other colleges.

200-page catalogue free. Write today. THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 371, Springfield, Mass.

NOTICES

Boston, Mar. 25, 1913. TO THE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS: The undersigned respectfully petitions for a license for the keeping and storage of gasoline; 180 gallons in tank underground; in the lot at rear of 34 Norway street, ward 10 in the City of Boston, for one year from date.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS By L. P. CUDWORTH, Christian Science Publishing Co., Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

City of Boston, In Board of Street Commissioners, Mar. 25, 1913. Upon the foregoing petition, it is hereby Ordered, that fourteen days' notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested that this Board will on Tuesday, the 15th day of April at 11 o'clock a. m., take into consideration the expediency of granting the prayer of the above petition, when any parties who object thereto may appear and be heard. Notice is to be given by publication of a copy of said petition and this order thereon in the Christian Science Monitor.

Passed. J. J. O'CALLAGHAN, Secretary. A true copy. Attest: J. J. O'CALLAGHAN, Secretary.

JOHN E. WATTS Attorney and Counselor-at-Law 55 Liberty St., New York City.

D. W. STEELE, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW 115 Broadway, New York City

ROY I. GUTMAN COUNSELLOR AT LAW 15 Broad St. Phone Hanover 7380, N.Y. City

DENTISTS DR. JOHN T. KNOX Mechanics Bank Building 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING APARTMENTS TO LET THREE ROOMS, two baths, kitchenette (furnished), May 1st to October 1st; central location. Address RIV VAN WINKLE ROOM, 17 W. 37th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE BRIGHT GIRL over 17 years, who can sew, to learn millinery; will pay salary. MISS BROWN, 437 Fifth Ave., New York.

LAWYERS JOHN E. WATTS Attorney and Counselor-at-Law 55 Liberty St., New York City.

D. W. STEELE, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW 115 Broadway, New York City

ROY I. GUTMAN COUNSELLOR AT LAW 15 Broad St. Phone Hanover 7380, N.Y. City

DENTISTS DR. JOHN T. KNOX Mechanics Bank Building 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

PASTOR BECOMES EDITOR WASHINGTON—The Rev. Charles P. Wiles, former pastor of a local Lutheran church, has resigned to become editor of the Sunday school publications of the General Synod. His headquarters will be at Philadelphia.

JEWELRY

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY Can you conceive of a more appropriate gift sent to a loved one, than an exquisitely wrought Cross and Crown emblem brooch? Gold, rose finished.....\$4.00 Rose finished gold crown, Pearl set cross.....\$5.25 Each brooch fitted with patent lock and catch.

BUNDE & UPMEYER CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

ROOMS BACK BAY—Business woman desires one or two refined business women to take rooms in her apartment; every home comfort. P. G. Monitor office.

GAINSBORO ST., 103, Suite 1—Large square room, suitable for students; hot and cold water. Tel. B. B. 4091-M.

HEMENWAY ST., 23, Suite 1—Large, pleasant room for gentleman or business woman, overlooking Fenway. Call a. m.

BOARD AND ROOMS BROOKLINE—70 and 78 Cypress st.; sunny rooms with board, steam heat, near electric; congenial surroundings. Telephone 2276. MRS. A. G. COTTON.

OFFICES TO LET PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE is for rent either mornings or afternoons. Address R. 13, Monitor office.

BOOKS HIGHEST PRICES paid for Standard Lectures, "Hartford Holmes" Travelogues, Ripley's Histories, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century dictionaries; the sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Williams building, 349 Washington St., Boston.

CLOTHING HIGHEST PRICES PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, evening dresses, jewelry, old gold, silver, other personal property; will call; pay cash. M. D. 2100 W. 347 Tremont St. Tel. 905-M Tre.

LAWYERS FREDERICK A. BANGS LAWYER 522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

YRIGEL H. CLYMER THOMAS W. DIXSON Attorneys and Counsellors at Law 628 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

STEPHEN P. CUSHMAN Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE Attorney and Counsellor at Law Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer PUNKSUTAWNEY, PA.

LEW C. CHURCH Attorney and Counsellor 506 N. W. Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BRANTLEY W. DOBBINS Attorney and Counsellor at Law 849 856 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

De Forest M. Neice, Herbert W. Packard, NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS, 627-9 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTS DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL Tel. OX. 1290-149 Tremont St. Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston

Real Estate Market News What of Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The first of the month has been a favorable time among brokers and investors to transfer property, for so long a period, that it has grown into a custom. There are many reasons given for this, chief of which appeals from a business standpoint, is easier to figure income and fixed charges with less inconvenience to tenants, on the beginning of a given month than on any later day. It also avoids confusion. Among the most important transactions reported today is on the Back Bay and another in the city proper involving estates assessed for upwards of half a million dollars, both parcels going into strong hands.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Dowling have just resold the property at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Newbury street which they purchased some time ago from the Maxwell Real Estate Trust, consisting of 14,073 square feet of land taxed for \$183,000, and a five-story brick store and office building taxed for \$107,000 making a total tax of \$290,000. The purchaser is Paul M. Hemlen, et al., trustees, who purchase for investment.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Miriam P. Loring the property 169 Tremont street, containing 1850 square feet of land taxed for \$178,500, with a four-story building taxed for \$20,500, making a total tax of \$199,000.

This property is occupied by the Chickering Piano Company on a long lease, and is a beautiful new marble front building built after the style of the old dwelling houses which stood on Colonnade row, as Tremont street was formerly called.

Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers in both of these transactions.

Another important transaction was consummated in the city proper by Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington, who sold their property known as the Edinboro building, at the corner of Essex and Edinboro streets, Nos. 85-91 Essex street and 7-11 Edinboro street, to Eben D. Jordan, Charles H. Taylor and Richard M. Saltoun, trustees of the estate of Eben D. Jordan, who took title for investment. This property consists of a six-story and basement mercantile building and 8815 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$282,000, of which \$170,000 is the assessment on the land. Frederick O. Woodruff, 95 Milk street, was the broker.

Three vacant lots, fronting Bay State road, near Granby street, Back Bay, have been purchased by the Back Bay Real Estate Trust from Walter S. Tripp, aggregating 8400 square feet, valued at \$25,100.

SOUTH END CONVEYANCES
The Dighton apartment located 1458 and 1460 Washington street, corner of East Dedham street, consisting of a five-story brick building with store on the street level, has been sold by the owner, Sperry H. Locke, to George H. Koch et al. There are 3030 square feet of land in the lot extending through to Mystic street, which is taxed for \$9800 of the total assessment of \$38,500.

Property valued at \$29,500 situated 762 to 764 Tremont street, corner of 171 West Springfield street, has changed hands. It consists of two four-story and basement well front brick houses and 5384 square feet of land. The land carries \$15,700 of the assessment. William H. Connolly conveys to Ella F. Moran.

The three-story brick building at 376 Tremont street, corner of Cornish street (formerly Indiana place), recently purchased by Clarence H. Lewis, has just been resold by him to Sanford Joyce. The assessors value it at \$12,500 and \$8100 of that amount covers the 953 square feet of land.

NORTH END PURCHASE
Two five-story brick buildings at 654 Charter street, between Jackson avenue and Foster street, North End, have passed into the possession of Cesidio Forte from Philip Silberstein. The improvements are taxed on \$7900 and the 4028 square feet of land for \$14,100 more, making a total of \$22,000.

FOR DORCHESTER IMPROVEMENT
William T. Henderson has just placed a deed on record from Theresa S. Splithoff et al. conveying title to a parcel of vacant land on Sudan street near Dorchester avenue, containing 6325 square feet assessed for 30 cents a square foot, on which the purchaser intends to erect two three-apartment frame houses.

ROXBURY TRANSFER
Joseph M. Connor is the buyer of premises 21 Woodville street near Dennis street, being a frame dwelling and 3938 square feet of land assessed to Charles E. Wiggins et al. at \$4800. The land value is \$1600.

FOR BRIGHTON IMPROVEMENT
William A. Quigley has taken title to a couple of vacant lots on Commonwealth avenue, corner of Redford street, Brighton, measuring 5798 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$3600. Alvah J. Shepherd made the deed.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY
There was a noticeable improvement in the volume of business last week over the week previous, but it is still away below the standard of the corresponding week in 1912. Real estate is receiving strong support at present, and many transactions of importance are expected to go to record within the next four days. The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at

the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending March 29, 1913.

Transactions	Mt.	Amount
March 24.....	80	\$177,925
March 25.....	80	214,630
March 26.....	80	128,370
March 27.....	67	135,200
March 28.....	73	306,064
March 29.....	103	211,806
Totals	501	\$1,533,704
Same week in 1912.....	295	\$463,554
Same week in 1911.....	270	\$449,864
Week end March 22-23.....	220	\$1,215,531

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers, taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

(BOSTON CITY PROPER)

Susan F. Edwards et al. to Jacob Tarplin, Dartmouth st., d.; \$1.
Caroline M. Sherwood et al. to Jacob Tarplin, Dartmouth st., d.; \$1.
Edward H. Sanderson et al. to Jacob Tarplin, Dartmouth st., d.; \$1.
Joseph F. Heath et al. to Jacob Tarplin, Dartmouth st., d.; \$1.
John H. Sanderson to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.
Fannie W. Day to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.
Mary S. Heath et al. to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.
Charles G. Samsen to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.
David W. Emery to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.
Moses Ellis et al. to Jacob Tarplin, Pleasant and Carver sts., Pleasant and Fayette sts., Dartmouth st. and rear; q.; \$1.
William H. Connolly to Ella F. Moran, Tremont st., Tremont and Springfield sts.; q.; \$1.

Sherry H. Locke to George H. Koch, et al., Washington, East Dedham and Mystic sts.; q.; \$1.
Walter S. Tripp to Back Bay Real Estate Trust, Bay State rd., 3 lots; q.; \$1.
Abigail H. Weinstein to Cesidio Forte, Charter st.; q.; \$1.
Same to same, Charter st.; q.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

So. Boston Savs. Bk. to Richard T. Black, Dover st.; q.; \$1.
Margaret C. Case to Dennis J. Casey, East Second st.; q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Henrietta L. Miller to Matthias N. Zink, passageway; w.; \$1.
East Boston Co. to George J. Barker, Lubec st.; w.; \$1.

ROXBURY

William S. Holdsworth to Meyer Bernman, Hunneman st.; q.; \$1.
Charles E. Wiggins et al. to Joseph M. Connor, Woodville st.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Moses E. Johnson to William B. Taylor, Rosewood st.; q.; \$1.
Sheridan E. Cate, trustee, to William C. Rice, Algonquin st.; d.; \$4400.
Barney Covitch to Harry Butler, Mt. Vernon st.; q.; \$1.

Garrett J. Ryan to Giovanni La Civita, Lawrence pk. and proposed st.; w.; \$1.

Cesidio C. Converse to Charles A. Lanfili, Rosseter st.; q.; \$1.

Isaac N. Learned to Florence C. Lannan, Granite av.; w.; \$1.

Theresa J. Splithoff et al. to William T. Henderson, Sudan st.; q.; \$1.

William P. Drum to Wellington Holbrook et al., trs., Alabama st.; q.; \$1.

Arthur T. Shamian et al. to Stella R. Samerjian, Alabama and Currier sts.; w.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Robert J. Thomas to Retta T. Smalley, Elgin st.; q.; \$1.

Securities Real Estate Trust to Jacob Precourt, Corbin st.; q.; \$1.

John A. Hovey to Anna C. C. Hewins, Welton rd.; q.; \$1.

Samuel Spector to Dora Brown, Lena pk.; q.; \$1.

Same to same, Austin st. and Lena pk.; q.; \$1.

John A. Hovey to Eleanor T. Murray, La Grange st.; q.; \$1.

John A. Hovey, tr., to Mary F. McBrean, Ardmore rd.; d.; \$1.

Same to same, Ardmore and Sidney rd.; d.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

Adelaide Stimpson to Affie Cratem, Franklin st. and Hills creek; w.; \$1.

Alvah J. Shepherd to William A. Quigley, Commonwealth av. and Redford st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Arthur W. Tufts et al., trustee, to Annie H. Tufts, Warren st.; d.; \$2900.

CHELSEA

Salmar Feldman et al. to Hyman Feldman et al., Third and Poplar sts.; q.; \$1.

WINTHROP

Bertha M. Beals to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st., 10 lots; Harvard st., 13 lots; q.; \$1.

Antonetta Casullo to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Raffaella Casullo to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Lena M. Martin to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Raffaella Casullo to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Beatrice Matera et al. to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Marla G. Scarpa to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

John A. Hovey to Town of Winthrop, Crescent st., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Neptune av.; w.; \$1.

REVERE

William K. Hallows to Alma M. Berrett, Henry st.; q.; \$1.

LARGER SCHOOL BOARD FAVORED

Efforts are to be made by the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. to secure the passage of a bill increasing the number of the school committee and decreasing the number of signatures required to run for municipal office.

At a joint meeting of this committee and the executive board yesterday the proposition to allow large employers of labor to carry their own compensation insurance, and under certain conditions to set up contributory schemes, was opposed by those present.

FUND RAISING TERM EXTENDED

Although the money raising campaign for the Swedish Lutheran church of Cambridge was to have ended today, the entire sum of \$13,000 necessary to lift the debt from the church has not been raised within the 10 days designated, and five more days have been added to the campaign.

SHIPPING NEWS

Sixty-seven days from Buenos Aires the Norwegian square rigged Marita, Captain Kolderup, reached port today. She came in ballast and will load lumber for South America. Moderate conditions were encountered on the trip.

After being delayed more than two months making repairs at Queenstown, the British steamer Avala, which left Fowey, Eng., Jan. 4, for Boston, and put back to Queenstown Jan. 16 badly damaged, has finally resumed her passage. The damage was extensive and 3000 tons of china clay had to be discharged to lighten her sufficiently to allow her to pass into drydock.

Adverse conditions were encountered. The craft is now expected to arrive here about April 13. She left Queenstown Saturday afternoon, according to cable dispatches.

Two steamers, the Kennebec and Kanawha, which have been engaged in the coal carrying trade between Norfolk and Eastern ports have been sold to the American Shipping Company by the Chesbrough Steamship Company. It is reported that they will be used in the lumber trade from southern ports.

A fleet of 25 sail tied up at T wharf today. All but two of the craft were from nearby grounds with comparatively small catches. Prices were firm. Arrivals:

Str. Swell 80,100 pounds and schooner Gladys & Nellie 65,000 pounds from off shore grounds; Jessie Costa 28,300; Natalie J. Nelson 24,600, Matchless 36,100, Mary C. Santos 24,900, Tecumseh 10,200, Clara G. Silva 800, Elva L. Spurling 3300, Helen B. Thomas 12,200, Rita A. Viator 4200, Stranger 6100, Edith Silveira 7800, Genesta 7000, Buena 15,000, Gertrude De Costa 10,400, Yankee 4000, W. M. Goodspeed 12,500, Washakie 11,200, Flavilla 7300, Ignatious Enos 1400, Eva Avina 2000, Vesta 3900, Pricilla 3000, and M. Madeleine 3600.

The steamer Swell also had 17,000 pounds scrod, 150 halibut, 100 sole, Matchless 3000 scrod, Tecumseh 1500 scrod, and Elva L. Spurling 1000 halibut and 500 catfish. Dealers quoted: Steak

cod \$0.25 per hundredweight, market cod \$4.50, haddock \$4.75, pollock \$7.75, large hake \$6.25, medium hake \$4.25 and cusk \$4.50.

Berthed at pier 46, Mystic docks, Charlestown, longshoremen are today discharging a 11,500-ton cargo from the holds of the Hamburg-American line freight steamer Bosnia, which reached port late Sunday afternoon from Hamburg, in command of Capt. Adolph Schmidt. The vessel is probably on her last trip to this port. On returning to Hamburg, she will enter South American service.

Capt. Alfred A. Howard, keeper of the Harding's beach light on Cape Cod, rescued Walter Harding, a surferman of the Monomoy station of coastguards, in Chatham bay Saturday, when Harding's dory capsized.

Nine days from Manzanillo, Cuba, the Norwegian steamer Dronning Maud, Captain Ringen, arrived today with 10,500 bags of sugar and anchored in the stream. She will discharge at the South Boston sugar refinery as soon as the British steamer Whitefield finishes unloading and vacates the berth. Customs officials "sealed up" the Dronning Maud and nothing can even be shifted on board until she reaches her berth. A guard was stationed on board and the usual precautions taken to prevent smuggling.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Cr. Esparta (Br), Mader, Port Limon, C. R.

Nr. Dronning Maud (Nor), Ringen, Manzanillo.

Nr. Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore, via Newport News and Norfolk.

Sch. Edward R. Smith, Lewis, Savannah, Ga.

Sch. Warren B. Potter, Pierson, Rockport, Mass.

Tg. E. L. Pillsbury, Swim, Lynn, Mass.

Tg. Neptune, Cunningham, Lynn, Mass.

Tg. Irvington, Herbert, Perth Amboy, twg bg 793, for Salem, 703 and 700 for Portland.

Tg. Underwriter, Brown, Portland, twg bg Portland for Hampton Roads.

SAILLINGS FROM BOSTON

Bohemian, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

Utopia, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

Cretic, for Naples and Genoa..... Apr. 1

Laurel, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

Scotian, for Glasgow..... Apr. 1

Devonian, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

Cymric, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

Carlisle, for Glasgow..... Apr. 1

Canopic, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

SAILLINGS FROM PHILADELPHIA

Merion, for Liverpool..... Apr. 5

Gautier, for Antwerp..... Apr. 12

Laurel, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg..... Apr. 12

Marquette, for Antwerp..... Apr. 12

Haverford, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

SAILLINGS FROM PORTLAND, ME.

Pretorian, for Glasgow..... Apr. 1

Ausonia, for London..... Apr. 1

Demolition, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

Utopia, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

Scotian, for Glasgow..... Apr. 1

Devonian, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

Cymric, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

Carlisle, for Glasgow..... Apr. 1

Canopic, for Liverpool..... Apr. 1

SAILLINGS FROM ST. JOHN

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Apr. 4

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... Apr. 4

Lake Maudslayi, for Liverpool..... Apr. 4

SAILLINGS FROM HALIFAX

Royal Edward, for Bristol..... Apr. 26

SAILLINGS FROM MONTREAL

All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

SAILLINGS FROM LIVERPOOL

Baltic, for New York..... Apr. 3

Canadian, for Boston..... Apr. 3

Empress of Britain, for St. John..... Apr. 4

Campauna, for New York..... Apr. 4

Canada, for Halifax..... Apr. 5

Cymric, for Boston..... Apr. 8

Haverford, for Philadelphia..... Apr. 8

Adriatic, for New York..... Apr. 10

Lake Manitoba, for St. John..... Apr. 12

Manitoba, for New York..... Apr. 12

Megantic, for Halifax..... Apr. 12

Bohemian, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

Utopia, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

Scotian, for Glasgow..... Apr. 12

Devonian, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

Cymric, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

Carlisle, for Glasgow..... Apr. 12

Canopic, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

SAILLINGS FROM ST. JOHN

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Apr. 4

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... Apr. 4

Lake Maudslayi, for Liverpool..... Apr. 4

SAILLINGS FROM HALIFAX

Royal Edward, for Bristol..... Apr. 26

SAILLINGS FROM MONTREAL

All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

SAILLINGS FROM LIVERPOOL

Baltic, for New York..... Apr. 3

Canadian, for Boston..... Apr. 3

Empress of Britain, for St. John..... Apr. 4

Campauna, for New York..... Apr. 4

Canada, for Halifax..... Apr. 5

Cymric, for Boston..... Apr. 8

Haverford, for Philadelphia..... Apr. 8

Adriatic, for New York..... Apr. 10

Lake Manitoba, for St. John..... Apr. 12

Manitoba, for New York..... Apr. 12

Megantic, for Halifax..... Apr. 12

Bohemian, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

Utopia, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

Scotian, for Glasgow..... Apr. 12

Devonian, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

Cymric, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

Carlisle, for Glasgow..... Apr. 12

Canopic, for Liverpool..... Apr. 12

SAILLINGS FROM ST. JOHN

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Apr. 4

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... Apr. 4

Lake Maudslayi, for Liverpool..... Apr. 4

SAILLINGS FROM HALIFAX

Royal Edward, for Bristol..... Apr. 26

SAILLINGS FROM MONTREAL

All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

SAILLINGS FROM LIVERPOOL

Baltic, for New York..... Apr. 3

Canadian, for Boston..... Apr. 3

Empress of Britain, for St. John..... Apr. 4

Stock Market Shows An Irregular Tendency

STOCKS HOLD FAIRLY WELL IN NEW YORK

First Quotations Are Lower but There Is a Quick Upturn When Support Is Forthcoming—Local Market Is Quiet

SOME IRREGULARITY

Remarkable steadiness was shown by the securities markets this morning notwithstanding the passing of J. P. Morgan. Opening prices were off about a point for the active issues but there was a sharp recovery during the first few minutes. The support given the market was pronounced in some issues.

Northern Pacific opened off 1/4 at 116 1/2 and advanced more than a point during the first sales. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 61. It improved fractionally. Union Pacific was off 1/4 at the opening, but it likewise improved, recovering most of the loss within the first fifteen minutes.

Prices generally were erratic and the market was somewhat excited and irregular but it was calculated that as stocks have had an almost continuous decline since last fall a temporary upturn at least was due in spite of any adverse developments. Many held that the worst had been discounted and that the only important restraining influence was the money stringency.

At the end of the first half hour stocks were inclined to sell off.

Stocks held up well throughout the first half of the session. Toward midday they again showed some tendency to weaken. Amalgamated Copper opened off 1/4 at 72 1/2, advanced to 73 1/2, and then sold under 72. U. S. Steel was inclined to heaviness, declining under 61 before midday. Reading, after opening off 1/4 at 100 1/2, advanced to 101 1/2 and then declined more than a point.

Rumely opened off 1/2 at 42 and improved fractionally. Sears, Roebuck opened unchanged at 185 and advanced 2 1/2 before noon.

Business became extremely quiet at midday.

New Haven was lower in both New York and Boston. On the local exchange it opened off 1/4 at 118 1/2, and declined to 117 during the first half of the session. Tamarack was strong. It opened unchanged at 31, advanced to 34, and then sagged off. Granby opened off 1/4 at 61 1/2, improved to 62, and then dropped a point. West End common was higher. Lake Copper opened off a point at 15 and improved fractionally. North Butte opened unchanged at 30 at dropped 1 1/2.

Amalgamated Copper regained its loss, and at the beginning of the last hour was selling about a point above the opening. Stocks generally were steady.

MORGAN HOLDINGS OF STOCKS AND BONDS ENORMOUS

NEW YORK—Following are the holdings credited to the late J. P. Morgan:

Stocks	Bonds
New York Central.....\$25,000,000	\$243,414,000
Pullman Co.....100,000,000	
M. & M. S. Ry. Co.....50,000,000	
Michigan Cent.....135,400,000	
N. Y. & H. Ry. Co.....10,000,000	12,000,000
N. Y. & N. H. Ry. Co.....10,000,000	12,000,000
Rhode Island Co.....6,381,000	11,400,000
Rutland Ry. Co.....9,200,000	
West Shore Ry. Co.....50,000,000	
A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.....381,000,000	315,400,000
N. Y. S. & W. Ry. Co.....24,000,000	15,000,000
Hud. & Man. Ry. Co.....60,000,000	77,000,000
Int. Mt. Ry. Co.....155,000,000	72,000,000
Totals.....\$1,081,781,000	\$954,314,000
Grand total.....\$2,036,095,000	

MUNICIPAL TAX NOTES

During the past few days there has been quite a scramble for tax-exempt securities. The eleventh-hour demand for city and town tax anticipation notes is a particular feature. Many investors have procrastinated, or held off in the hope of picking up bargains, and with but a few days in which to get "under cover" their absorption of city and town notes has about swept the boards bare. One house in a couple of days this week placed about \$500,000 of tax anticipation notes.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday; brisk to high westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler; high southerly to westerly winds. The storm that was central in Ontario has moved to eastern Canada, with pressure 29.12 at Stone Cliff. It is causing showers in parts of the middle and the New England states. The pressure is near the average, with generally fair weather over the rest of the country. The temperatures are above the seasonal average in all northern districts and above freezing except in some extreme northern sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.59; 12 noon.....67
Average temperature yesterday 49-19-24

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)	(Minimum)
Washington.....60	Portland, Me.....46
New York.....56	Pittsburgh.....64
Nantucket.....52	Albany.....62
Buffalo.....54	Chicago.....52
Kansas City.....76	Denver.....63
Philadelphia.....58	Des Moines.....63
Jacksonville.....74	St. Louis.....58
San Francisco.....64	

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises.....5:29 High water, Sun sets.....8:09 The pressure.....30.1
Length of day.....12:40

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers 3d.....	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Amalgamated.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	73 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Can.....	33 1/4	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Am Can Fr.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122	122
Am Car Fr.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Car Fr pf.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Cities.....	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	48	48	48	48
Am H. & L.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Ice.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Lined Oil.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Smelting.....	69 1/2	70	69 1/2	70
Am Steel.....	35	35	35	35
Am Sugar.....	114	114 1/2	114	114 1/2
Am T. & T.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.....	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
At Coast Line.....	123 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am T. & T.....	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am Writing Pa pf.....	26	26	26	26
Baldwin Loco.....	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Col Southern.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Beth Steel.....	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Beth Steel pf.....	71	72	71	71 1/2
B. & O.....	88 1/2	89	88 1/2	89
B. & O.....	101	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ca Pacific.....	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2
Cal Petrol.....	49 1/2	50	48 1/2	49 1/2
C. & O. S. & S.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Col Leather.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Ch M & St P.....	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Chl & Gt West.....	29	29	29	29
Chl & N. West.....	135	136	135	136
Chino.....	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Col Fuel.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Col Southern 1st pf.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Com Gas.....	132 1/2	133	132 1/2	133
Com Prod.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Com Prod pf.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Erie.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie 1st pf.....	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	46
Gen Electric.....	140	140	139 1/2	139 1/2
Gen Motor.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Goldfield.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich.....	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Gt Nor pf.....	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Harvester old.....	109	109	108	109
Harvester of N. J.....	107	107	107	107
Inspiration.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Met.....	58	58 1/2	57 1/2	58
Int Paper.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int Paper pf.....	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Int Pump.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int Pump pf.....	37	37	37	37
Ran & Texas.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ran & Texas pf.....	63	63	63	63
Lake Steel.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	157	158 1/2	157	158 1/2
L. & N.....	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2
Mackay Cos pf.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Max Petrol.....	65	66 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Miami.....	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
S. & S. S. & S.....	135	135	135	135
Missouri Pacific.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Nat Biscuit.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.....	118	118	118	118
Nevada Con.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
North Butte.....	30	30	30	30
N. & W. West.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Ont. & West.....	118	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Pac T. & T.....	37	37	37	37
Pennsylvania.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
P. C. & S. L.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94
Pitts Coal.....	84 1/2	85	84	84 1/2
Standard Steel.....	27	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pullman.....	160	160	160	160
Ry Con.....	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Reading.....	160 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2
Repub Steel.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Repub Steel pf.....	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
Rio Island.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rio Island pf.....	37	37	37	37
Rumely.....	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
Seaboard A. L. P.....	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45
Seaboard A. L. P.....	185	187 1/2	185	186 1/2
Southern Pac.....	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Southern Ry.....	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Southern Ry pf.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Standard Milling.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
St. L. & S. P. 2d pf.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Tenn Copper.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Third Ave.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Un B. & P.....	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
Un B. & P. pf.....	32	32	32	32
Un R. & P.....	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Un R. & P. pf.....	151 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2
Un R. & P. pf.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U. S. Re C. A.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
U. S. Rubber.....	63	64	62 1/2	63 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	61	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utah Cop.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Utah Cop pf.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Westinghouse.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Woolworth.....	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2

STEADY PRICES ARE NOTED IN LONDON TODAY

Volume of Business Restricted Owing to Various Causes—Easy Money Tends to Check Heavy Selling

CONSOLS ARE WEAKER

LONDON—Markets dull at opening but closed better. Americans still quiet.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—It was evident at the opening of the London market that the passing of J. P. Morgan had been effectually discounted. While the Morgan issues opened a trifle weak and with fractional losses, there were early recoveries and it was evident that there would not be any serious reaction.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—The prevalence of a thick fog had an influence in checking business on the stock exchange today. Price movements showed irregularity. Consols turned weaker on the monthly carryover. Easy money contributed toward irregular improvement and home rails displayed firmness.

While hesitating American railway shares were not reactionary. Other departments were mixed but business ruled at a minimum.

Rubber descriptions disclosed a heavy tone on account of the large offerings of the raw staple at auction.

De Beers of 3-16 at 21 1/2. Rio Tinto shaded 1/4 to 77 1/2.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols, money.....74 1/2 Advance
do May account.....74 1/2
Atchafalaya.....102 1/2
Amalgamated.....73 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....100 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....234 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio.....72 1/2
Chicago Great Western.....106 1/2
St. Paul.....111 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande.....20 1/2
Northwestern.....106 1/2
do 1st pref.....44 1/2
Illinois Central.....123 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....135 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....25 1/2
New York Central.....105 1/2
Northwestern.....106 1/2
Ontario & Western.....30 1/2
Pennsylvania.....118 1/2
Rock Island.....21 1/2
Southern Railway.....26 1/2
Southern Railway.....102 1/2
Union Pacific.....102 1/2
United States Steel.....61 1/2
Wabash.....45 1/2
Exchange.....457-10
*Decline.

A SHARP DECLINE IN BONDS DURING LAST TWO MONTHS

NEW YORK—The average price of 25 representative railroad bonds is now below 87. This is 11 points below the high at beginning of 1906, and only five above the low in the 1907 panic. Decline from the high of 1909 is now more than seven points. Over half of this decline, or 3.84 points, has taken place in the past year, and over two points in the past two months.

The following shows course of the average as compared with three years past:

	1913	1912	1911	1910
--	------	------	------	------

January.....	89.155	90.345	91.430	92.840
February.....	88.400	89.145	90.155	91.275
March.....	88.985	89.145	90.155	91.275
April.....	90.880	91.438	91.105	92.105
May.....	90.080	91.265	90.983	91.983
June.....	90.145	91.432	90.950	91.983
July.....	89.870	91.405	90.970	91.983
August.....	89.570	91.100	90.400	91.983
September.....	89.025	90.235	91.610	91.983
October.....	89.345	90.950	91.445	91.983
November.....	89.035	91.371	90.945	91.983
December.....	88.070	90.970	91.130	91.983

Not since the panic have bonds declined as rapidly as in the past two months. For that reason, among others, bankers expect that bonds are going to advance with the easing of the money situation, which seems in sight throughout the world. Attention of the general public is being directed by many methods to the present bargain prices in bonds, and it is likely that this will have an effect on the demand. If the money situation eases so that the institutions start buying bonds, the effect on prices will be more noticeable.

THE WEST JERSEY LEASE PROPOSAL

PHILADELPHIA—West Jersey & Seashore has advanced \$4, since preliminary announcement March 14 that Pennsylvania railroad proposed to lease the property. At 60 the stock, if the lease goes in effect, will yield 5 per cent, which would be very high for a security guaranteed by Pennsylvania. In ordinary times such stocks sell on a basis of 4 1/2 per cent to 4 3/4 per cent. Under present conditions 4 1/2 per cent would probably be a conservative basis. At 70 the yield would still be in excess of 4 1/2 per cent.

The procrastination in case of Northern Central probably is a deterrent to those who, otherwise, would consider the stock cheap at 60. In Northern Central a minority have succeeded in delaying consummation of the lease more than two years.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Metal market is quiet. Copper firm at an advance of 1/2 c. Tin was up 1/2 c. Spelter off 5 points. Quotations are: Copper spot to April 14 1/2, to May to July 14 1/2, to Aug. 14 1/2, to Oct. 14 1/2, to Dec. 14 1/2, to Jan. 14 1/2, to Feb. 14 1/2, to Mar. 14 1/2, to Apr. 14 1/2, to May 14 1/2, to Jun. 14 1/2, to Jul. 14 1/2, to Aug. 14 1/2, to Sep. 14 1/2, to Oct. 14 1/2, to Nov. 14 1/2, to Dec. 14 1/2, to Jan. 14 1/2, to Feb. 14 1/2, to Mar. 14 1/2, to Apr. 14 1/2, to May 14 1/2, to Jun. 14 1/2, to Jul. 14 1/2, to Aug. 14 1/2, to Sep. 14 1/2, to Oct. 14 1/2, to Nov. 14 1/2, to

Cotton Industry and News of Investments

CONSIDERABLE COTTON STILL IN HANDS OF THE FARMERS

Owners Holding It in Hope of Higher Prices Later on and Give Themselves Little Concern Over Present Quotations—Preparations for New Crop

GALVESTON, Tex.—Political conditions abroad, high money rates in this country, favorable weather for preparation of ground for the new crop throughout the cotton belt and a government ginning report that in every respect was what was expected by the trade have tended to hold the cotton situation in Texas as it has been for several weeks. Plainly the market is at a standstill. Everybody is waiting for some development that will force prices one way or the other. Fluctuations within a narrow range have characterized prices for several weeks. There has been but little trading either in spots or futures.

Considerable cotton is still being held in the interior and it appears that farmers, who are the ones now holding the cotton, are in a strong position and show a determination to hold their cotton until the prices which they have fixed are reached. Two good years with good prices have put spot owners in an exceptionally strong position, and they are showing little concern about present prices. Spot offerings have shown a slight decrease, but there has been no increased demand.

The market is now evidently an affair of the weather and new crop preparation. Information is being gathered by all cotton men regarding acreage for the new crop. These reports so far have indicated an increased acreage with crop preparation well advanced. On the encouraging outlook for an unusually large acreage and an early crop, spinners and spot buyers generally are holding off. As one buyer expressed it: "There is no immediate need of rushing into the market and paying 12½ cents for cotton now when all indications point to the fact that the same product can be purchased later for 10 cents or lower." This is the view generally expressed in Texas and throughout the South.

These same persons, however, are anxiously watching the daily weather map and become extremely anxious every time an area of high pressure makes its appearance on the Pacific Coast. They do not want to see cold wet weather, for such weather conditions would greatly delay soil preparation and set back planting several weeks, thereby reducing the acreage. Early planting will mean a large acreage, but delayed planting will mean a reduced acreage.

Spot buyers generally are short; spinners have not sufficient cotton to operate on until the new crop is marketed, but they are holding off with expectations of a drop in prices. It is very evident that this drop will not materialize for several weeks, or until all danger of cold weather has passed and farmers are well advanced with planting operations. During this time it could, wet weather should set in and it should be come evident that planting will be considerably delayed, there will be an unprecedented rush into the market by these shorts and buying will be heavier than at any time recently. The result will be that prices will mount skyward. This will bring out the spot cotton that is now being held.

The few days of trading just preceding the Easter holidays saw considerable liquidation and covering of shorts, which forced prices down somewhat. But the lowering of prices was not material and is not destined to hold, as the decline was due in every case to local trading and not to any general movement or tendency.

The government ginning report showing ginnings to March 1, which was published March 20, was evidently just what the trade expected and was not classed as bullish or bearish. It did not affect prices one way or the other. It showed a crop production of 14,076,000 bales, including linters, and was familiarly received. It will take more than a census ginning report to move the present market.

Reports on acreage, weather conditions and crop preparation are of chief concern now. Reports from correspondents throughout the Texas cotton belt indicate an increase in acreage of 10 per cent over last year, or a total of 11,982,000 acres. Last year's crop represented an acreage of 10,927,000 acres.

All reports are to the effect that a good season is now in the ground, resulting from the heavy winter rains. This will prove a material factor in the yield of the crop, provided no cold weather interferes with planting operations. Last year's crop was raised with little winter season as the winter was a dry one. Crop preparations in most sections are well advanced, on the whole being above an average. Except a small area in Central Texas, rains have been abundant, and in this small area it is stated that there is no drought.

As far as weather conditions are concerned in Texas, there is not much certainty that winter is over until late in April, and until May 1 the shorts will occupy the anxious seat. Until it is assured that winter is over and that the present indicated large acreage will be planted they will hold themselves in readiness to execute one of the heaviest buying maneuvers of recent years. Even after this date they will watch any reported storm in the cotton belt, for heavy spring rains may force them to cover. There is nothing in sight that will materially affect the present cotton market in Texas except weather conditions.

The only report recently that has attracted any attention in the Texas market is the census/bureau report on sup-

ply and distribution. According to this report, domestic mill consumption during February amounted to 466,000 bales against 533,000 bales during January. This apparent falling off in consumption was naturally offset by the fact that February is a shorter month. This report shows a total domestic mill consumption for the six months of the season of 2,867,000 bales or a total of 5,734,000 bales for the season.

Domestic mill stocks on March 1 were reported at 1,957,000 bales. The bears interpret this to indicate that the mills hold sufficient cotton to last them into July, or about four months, but the bulls, considering the activity of the trade and the present takings of the spinners, hold that mills will hardly be willing to allow their stocks to run under 750,000 bales at the end of the season, and should consumption continue at the present rate they would have to take over 1,500,000 bales during the balance of the season to maintain such a reserve. This amount of cotton is now being held by spot owners, but the question is, Will they turn it loose at present prices?

An interesting development in the Texas new crop conditions is brought out by many correspondents in their reports. This is that in all sections, both where acreage is being increased and where there is a decline to be reported, growers are paying more attention to fertilizers and scientific methods of cultivation with a view of increasing the yield per acre. This is being brought about largely through the influence of several crop raising contests in which valuable prizes are being offered for the best acre of cotton or other crops. Farmers are learning the advantage of expert methods in raising cotton and other crops and are putting this knowledge into practice for their financial aggrandizement. Weather conditions being favorable, it is a foregone conclusion that the yield of cotton in Texas this year will set a new high record.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is estimated that the Copper Producers' statement for March will show a decrease in stocks of fully 10,000,000 pounds.

Vice-President Bedford of Standard Oil of New Jersey denies that his company has offered to loan China \$35,000,000 in return for exclusive oil concessions in that country.

St. Petersburg despatch says Russian Asiatic Steamship Company has made contract with an American syndicate to furnish all agricultural machines needed in Russia, even in case of a tariff war. Number of articles of jewelry receiving French government's hall-mark last year was 47,164,455, total weight of which was 25,761 kilograms of gold, 1063 of platinum and 27,513 of silver, or over 330 tons in all.

Paris special says a Chinese bank—the Banque Industrielle de Chine—is soon to be established in Paris by group of French, Belgian and German capitalists who have obtained from government of Chinese republic a concession to undertake all kinds of banking business in China as well as to finance and operate certain industrial enterprises. Capital will be \$5,000,000, of \$800,000. Chinese government has agreed to subscribe one third of the capital.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 31)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House, Inc.; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of the C. W. Marks Shoe Company, at the Hotel Thorndike.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Four.
Porto Rico—Rogues Gonzalez; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—G. E. Late of Geo. F. Dettman & Co.; Touraine.

LEATHER BUYERS
Montreal, Can.—W. Smardon of Smardon Shoe Co.; 111 Beach st.
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and make information bureau, 160 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

HALSEY & CO. TO OPEN AN OFFICE

The investment firm of N. W. Halsey & Co. of New York announces the extension of their organization by the opening on April 1 of an office at 55 Congress street, Boston, under the firm name of Halsey & Co., Inc.

The new office will be in charge of F. Monroe Dyer and George A. Lyon, Jr. This departure is required by the growing number of the firm's New England clients and is established in order to render them a more valuable service through a more centrally located office.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 57½¢. Mexican dollars 47½¢.

LONDON—Bar silver weak 26½d off 5-16d.

TEN PER CENT GAIN IN GROSS NOW PROBABLE

Western Electric Business This Year Likely to Exceed That of 1912 Which Was Itself a Banner Year for Company

PROFITOUS OUTLOOK

There is good reason for the belief that Western Electric will come to a 10 per cent gain in gross business in 1913 over the very satisfactory results of last year. Actual sales billed to customers in 1912 of \$71,727,000 were the largest in the history of the corporation. That another banner 12 months should follow so hard on the heels of the last seems at first blush rather too optimistic a statement. But Western Electric has greatly diversified its business since 1906 and possesses today an army of 40,000 customers. Further than that, its foreign sales have assumed very material proportions. A large majority of the world's telephone apparatus is today the product of the Western Electric factories.

In discussing Western Electric affairs, Gerard Swope, vice-president in charge of sales, says: "In the year preceding the panic the business of the company grew from approximately \$44,000,000 to \$69,000,000, or over 50 per cent. Then in the two years following it decreased a little over \$32,000,000, which was less than one half of the business it had in 1906. Since then it has risen more or less uniformly until for 1912 sales amounted to approximately \$72,000,000, the largest year in the history of the company."

"This business was secured from almost 40,000 customers from whom we received almost 1,000,000 orders, making the average value of each order approximately \$72."

"This business was secured all over the world. The sweeping statement can be made that there is no country where telephones have been introduced in which Western Electric telephones are not used to some extent. Among the recent countries to enter this list are China and Turkey."

"It is difficult to realize that in the most progressive countries of Europe the number of people who have telephones in proportion to the whole is much less than in the United States. In those countries the telephone is owned and operated by the government and the army and navy requirements are considered first. In Japan at present there are approximately 140,000 applicants who desire telephones for whom the government has not provided facilities."

"Western Electric has houses and factories in Europe, Asia and Australia. In some foreign countries we do not do business directly, but are allied with local companies. If we add to the \$72,000,000 of business done directly last year, that done by our allies, the total would be over \$90,000,000."

"The larger part of our telephone business is with the Bell system. In addition we have sold to 9000 different telephone companies in the United States. This business, begun five years ago, now runs into millions of dollars yearly."

"In 1912 we made enough switchboards to give service to 1,000,000 subscribers. We sold almost 1,000,000 telephone sets. We turned out nearly 10,000,000 conductor feet of cable. We sold enough dry batteries to operate door bells in over 2,500,000 homes and furnished 50,000 fan motors."

"Western Electric enjoys the distinction of being the oldest electrical company still in business in the United States under the same name. With the increasing use of the telephone and other things electrical, our opportunity is constantly broadening. Our plan is to develop the best form of apparatus for its purposes, to manufacture it with reference to low cost of maintenance, and to sell it on the basis of quality and price."

SÃO PAULO LOAN FIVE PER CENT

NEW YORK—São Paulo loan of £7,500,000 sterling, which the London house of J. Henry Schroeder & Co. is to bring out about July 1, will be at the rate of 5 per cent, not 5½ per cent, as has in some quarters been announced.

The older loan of £15,000,000 was taken jointly by European and American bankers, but was, so far as subscriptions here were made, soon absorbed by foreign investors, owing to the favorable rate of yield at the time. None of the next loan is likely to be offered here.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS

NEW YORK—Norfolk Southern railroad has placed an order for \$822,000 worth of equipment, including the following: 300 box cars, 160 flat cars, 40 ballast cars, six caboose cars, three mail and baggage cars, six passenger coaches, five consolidation engines, four 10-wheel engines, two electric motor cars, three electric trailers and one derrick. This order was distributed to American Locomotive Company, Mt. Vernon Car Manufacturing Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works and others.

STILL A MEMBER
NEW YORK—New York stock exchange seat of the late Russell Sage has never been sold and his name appears in the directory of the exchange. Mr. Sage joined the exchange in 1874.

REASONS FOR LESS ACTIVITY IN THE EQUIPMENT MARKET

NEW YORK—According to reports published during the past week, a number of railroads which have been inquiring for new equipment have withdrawn from the market on account of the high prices prevailing for cars. The reports in question, while founded to some extent on fact, give an entirely misleading view of the situation.

Some weeks ago, the Baltimore & Ohio, which was then in the market for several thousand new freight cars, was reported to have changed its intention of buying and to have withdrawn the inquiries. This road recently sent out new specifications for cars and the order is expected to be placed at any minute. What really happened was that the road decided to purchase cars of a less expensive type than those it originally contemplated buying, and that the inquiry was suspended until the new specifications could be prepared.

Similarly, the Chesapeake & Ohio and other roads have suspended specifications for the most expensive types of freight cars, with the intention of replacing them with inquiries for a cheaper style car. So far as can be ascertained, only one or two smaller inquiries have been entirely withdrawn, and, as the more important of these withdrawals occurred before bids had been sent in to the roads, it would appear that price had little to do with the matter.

There are two reasons given for the temporary letting up in car orders. The

railroads, it is claimed, have been finding difficulty in arranging new financing on favorable terms of late, on account of the tightening in money and high interest rate obtaining. The second reason given is that, since it is practically impossible to get deliveries of cars purchased in less than from four to eight months ahead; therefore, they, in some cases, deem it wiser to wait until late in the year before placing orders on the likelihood that the expected tariff reduction on steel will result in lower prices for the metal, with a corresponding decline in the price of equipment.

Equipment men, as a whole, continue to express satisfaction with the general trade situation. So far as prices are concerned, they assert that the prevailing quotations on steel cars today are below the normal, an assertion which, taking into consideration the large size of car now in use, is easily susceptible of proof. It is further claimed that the net profits per car to the car-building concerns, under the obtaining and equipment prices, figure out at less than \$100 a car.

During the past week orders were placed for 2350 freight cars, 30 passenger coaches and 50 locomotives of various types. This makes the total of equipment purchases for the month 3900 freight cars, 567 passenger cars and 418 locomotives. Of the orders placed in the past week, 700 freight and 12 passenger cars and two locomotives were for export.

NEW CORPORATIONS WHICH GET CHARTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

Curtis Motor Repair Company, Boston, \$2000; George E. Crampton, Arthur W. Crampton, Rey W. Curtis.
Nickeloid Manufacturing Company, Watertown, \$20,000; Augustus E. Thompson, Clinton E. Holmes, Ralph Thompson.

White Rock Water Company of New England, Boston, \$80,000; Charles D. Holmes, Thomas M. Cladin, Frank M. Forbush.

Walker Wool Company, Boston, \$50,000; Frederick W. Swindells, Frederick Swindells, Walter H. Walker, Harry N. Bloomfield.

M. Doyle & Co., Inc., Boston, contractors, \$15,000; Mary Doyle, John J. Doyle, Mary L. Doyle, Katherine A. Doyle, Daniel M. Herlihy.

The Photo Art Company, Boston, \$10,000; Herman P. Bell, Charles P. Dimick, John A. Johnson.

John L. Kelly Contracting Company, Boston, \$10,000; John L. Kelly, Isaac P. Kelly, Nellie A. Pigott.

Crowder Cotton Produce Company, Boston, \$50,000; Leonardo F. H. Johnson, Everett E. Crowder.

Electric Stain Company, Boston, \$5000; Alvin S. Dexter, Elmer A. Ellis, H. Frank Lewis, William P. McGrate, James H. Rodder, Edward Maxwell.

Art Metal Construction Company, Boston, \$2,068,400; Thomas K. Snyder, Brad-

ley F. Jones, Bryant R. Turner, Ralph P. Preble, Edward B. Martin.

A. J. Tower Company, Boston, fabric, \$500,000; Wilnot R. Evans, Robert F. Herriek.

Brookton Ice & Coal Company, \$100,000; Robert H. White, Emmons C. Porter, Albert M. Rollins.

Hunter Stationery Company, Brockton, \$5000; Andrew L. Hunter, John Farr, Winfield M. Wilbur.

The F. H. Haskell Lumber Company, Lynn, \$25,000; Frank H. Haskell, Henry A. Haskell, Caroline E. Haskell.

Sterling Company, Boston, paints, \$15,000; James H. Maguire, Ella H. Maguire, James Wilson.

G. M. White Optical Company, Boston, \$25,000; Frederick O. Christensen, George M. Smith, Herbert T. Horne.

Lowell Buick Company, \$15,000; Fred B. Emerson, Milo W. Hale, Jr., Daniel D. O'Dea.

M. B. M. Motor Company, Boston, \$30,000; George W. Bollinger, Emery H. Marsters, Charles A. Malley.

J. B. Blood Company, Lynn, provisions, \$300,000; Charles O. Blood, Arthur J. Blood, Arthur K. Blood.

Wayland Inn Hotel Company \$2500; George A. Richardson, Wilbur H. Davis, E. Maud Percy.

The J. J. Cross Laundry Company, Worcester, \$10,000; John J. Cross, James C. Sullivan, William H. Stone.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Livestock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 258,854 head, an increase of 55,751 head, but they were 56,718 head under a year ago. Arrivals of hogs made a gain of 28,750 head for the week, but fell off 26,748 head from the same period last year. Deliveries of cattle were 3607 head larger than those of the previous week, but showed a loss of 6432 head from a year ago. Sheep receipts were 23,304 head heavier than the preceding week, but were 22,438 head smaller than those of the corresponding period of 1912.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended March 29:

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs	131,866	103,116	158,014
Cattle	41,301	37,091	48,825
Sheep	85,597	62,293	108,035
Total	258,854	203,103	315,572

U. S. SMELTING COMPANY'S YEAR

The annual report of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1912, has been issued. The income account compares as follows:

	1912	1911
Earnings all cost less cost	\$5,497,965	\$3,961,102
Depn unpr and res.	1,235,000	1,120,693
Profit for year	4,262,965	2,840,412
Divs sub cos.	330	330
Prof divs	1,702,120	1,702,120
Com divs	877,762	702,269
Additional reserve	235,000	
Total	2,812,882	2,404,698
Surplus	7,075,847	435,744
Prev surplus	2,290,644	1,704,806
Total surplus	9,366,491	2,230,610

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for day and month compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1912 as follows:

Monday—1913 1912
Exchanges \$18,906,462 \$37,433,279
Balances 890,725 3,812,006

Month—1913 1912
Exchanges 691,674,175 784,482,558
Balances 30,242,250 50,778,025

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$96,588.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet steady, March and April 30, May 10s. ¾.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MOBILE & OHIO		
February		Increase
Net rev.	\$678,823	\$70,271
Exp. and taxes	228,113	4,648
Net op. rev.	194,162	115
From July 1		
Net rev.	8,167,992	496,203
Exp. and taxes	2,206,720	80,993
Net op. rev.	1,558,487	38,985

PERE MARQUETTE		
February		Increase
Gross earnings	\$1,244,568	\$106,323
Expenses and taxes	1,047,726	153,065
Net earnings	195,842	53,258
From July 1		
Gross earnings	11,966,908	610,449
Exp. and taxes	9,629,361	163,440
Net earnings	2,280,247	447,000

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA		
Third week Mar.	\$53,246	\$3,217
From July 1	1,878,414	74,765

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS		
Third week Mar.	\$193,790	\$27,548
From July 1	7,307,847	1,651,198

MAINE CENTRAL		
February		Increase
Freight revenue	\$374,784	\$7,523
Net op. rev.	199,469	4,648
Other transp. rev.	43,256	5,317
Net op. rev.	7,190	1,234
From July 1		
Freight revenue	824,470	17,610
Net op. rev.	1,196,908	610,449
Exp. and taxes	9,629,361	163,440
Net earnings	2,280,247	447,000

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS		
February		Increase
Freight revenue	\$374,784	\$7,523
Net op. rev.	199,469	4,648
Other transp. rev.	43,256	5,317
Net op. rev.	7,190	1,234
From July 1		
Freight revenue	824,470	17,610
Net op. rev.	1,196,908	610,449
Exp. and taxes	9,629,361	163,440
Net earnings	2,280,247	447,000

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
Third week Mar.	\$93,911	\$10,116
From July 1	3,769,910	330,784

SEABOARD AIR LINE		
Third week Mar.	\$457,053	\$24,347
From July 1	17,645,863	1,190,336

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA		
February		Increase
Gross revenue	\$1,247,358	\$115,990
Net revenue	322,624	100,982
Total net	319,193	90,325
From July 1		
Gross revenue	291,700	35,840
Net revenue	257,887	75,620
From July 1		
Gross revenue	80,498	102,173
Net revenue	78,513	3,026,703

ILLINOIS CENTRAL		
February		Increase
Total revenue	\$5,199,260	\$416,689
Expenses, taxes	4,171,989	7,554
Net revenue	987,271	408,585
From July 1		
Total revenue	48,355,518	4,494,990
Expenses, taxes	30,102,045	1,438,287
Net revenue	7,851,473	3,026,703

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
Third week Mar.....	\$93,911	\$10,116
From July 1.....	3,768,910	330,784
SEABOARD AIR LINE		
Third week Mar.....	\$147,018	\$24,747
From July 1.....	2,147,018	224,747

Leading Events in the Athletic World

YALE EXPECTS A STRONG GOLF TEAM THIS YEAR

Several Promising New Men Are Available This Spring With Which to Strengthen Squad Holding Intercollegiate Title

HAS A FINE SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With every member of the Yale golf team which won the intercollegiate golf championship last year now attending the university, and, in addition, a large amount of material available for the team, some of the men being among the best players in the university, prospects for another championship season are very bright here.

H. B. Lee, present varsity champion and manager of the team last fall, is optimistic over the outlook. The actual playing season will open up early next month and will last through the first week in June. Columbia, Princeton and Williams find places on the schedule as well as all the prominent country clubs within easy access of New Haven.

The six men who made last fall's team are George C. Stanley '13, the old intercollegiate champion; C. Allen Bowles Jr., '13, the former champion of the Springfield Country Club; W. P. Seeley '13, former champion of Vermont, and Nathan Wheeler '14, quarterback of the Yale football team.

J. T. Bishop '15, manager of the golf team, plays an excellent game and is a likely candidate for the spring team. Candidates to fill the vacant places will be found among the following: W. T. Sweeney '13, W. H. Gardner '16, D. De Z. Pierce '16, L. L. Bredin '16, G. G. Geale '14 and George Blossom '14.

The outlook for the intercollegiate team of six in the fall is more uncertain. Stanley, Lee, Bowles and Seeley will all graduate this spring, leaving Jennings, Wheeler and Bishop as a nucleus around which efforts will be made to build a championship team. A brief outline of the most likely candidates is:

George G. Geale is better known in the West than in the East. For two years he was interscholastic champion of the West and this year plays a strong, heady game and is almost the equal of any one in the university.

George Blossom plays a good game but his tournament ability is unknown.

W. H. Gardner, 3rd, seems the most likely candidate for a little more experience he will rate among the best in the West. He was runner-up in the eastern interscholastic championship for two years and last summer was fourth among the amateurs at the open championship held at Buffalo.

Re De Z. Pierce comes from Brae Burn and Boston golfers will be surprised at his long iron shots and his length from the tee. He was a runner-up in the university championship last fall but steadiness lost him his final match. L. L. Bredin plays an excellent game of golf and, with his earnestness, will undoubtedly develop into a player good enough to win a place on a subsequent team.

CHANGE IN DATES FOR NAVY CREWS

PHILADELPHIA—The American regatta, scheduled to be held on the Schuylkill river May 31, will be rowed on May 24, provided the crews from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis can arrange to come to this city on the earlier date. Assurances to this effect were given here last night to a committee from the Harlem Rowing Association, at a conference with representatives of the American Rowing Association and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, in an effort to avoid the conflict of dates.

Three crews from the Naval Academy are entered for the regatta here and efforts will be made to obtain their consent to the change in dates.

FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

Harvard's varsity soccer football team opened its intercollegiate league series Saturday by defeating the Cornell varsity 4 goals to 0.

E. A. Teschner '13 established a new Phillips Exeter Academy record for the 600-yard run Saturday, doing the distance in 1m. 14.1-5s.

C. F. Hockmeyer of Lowell was elected captain of the Princeton freshman crew Saturday. He went to Princeton from Phillips Exeter Academy.

The Andover United soccer football team defeated Clan McPherson of Lawrence in their Marshall cup tie game Saturday, 4 goals to 3.

The Harvard varsity swimming team was defeated by Brown Saturday evening, in the last meet of the season, by the score of 42 to 11. The Harvard team was greatly weakened by the absence of Hitchcock and Greenough.

The Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association has elected D. R. Miller of Penn-

WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT IN FIRST ROUND

Miss Marie Wagner, National Champion, Wins Two Matches and Qualifies for Second Round

NEW YORK—Play continues today in the second round of the women's annual indoor lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts of the seventh regiment armory. The preliminary round was all cleaned up on the opening day Saturday and two matches in the second round disposed of. In addition to the playing in the singles, drawings will be made for the doubles and it is possible that some of the preliminary matches in this division may be disposed of today.

Some very fast playing marked the opening matches Saturday. Fourteen matches were played and there were four defaults, leaving 12 matches to be played in the preliminary round and two in the first. While several of the contests were close and exciting, there were no real surprises and the results of the contests in the early stages of the championship were according to the previous form displayed by the contestants.

Miss Marie Wagner, the titleholder, won her opening match from Miss O. G. Bopp by default. In the first round Miss Wagner defeated Miss M. E. Grove, who had triumphed over Miss H. R. Punnett in the previous round 6-0, 6-2. Miss Grove was somewhat tired from her previous exertions and unable to show her best form. Miss Wagner was exceptionally strong on service and played the back court in excellent style and won in straight sets.

Fast tennis was witnessed in the contest between Miss Erna Marcus and Miss A. Cragin. As in the previous match, both contestants were preliminary survivors, Miss Marcus having won by default from Mrs. L. Lamb and Miss Cragin scoring an easy victory over Mrs. L. Z. Murray. The summary:

Women's indoor singles championship—Preliminary round—Miss E. B. Handy defeated Miss B. G. Holden, 6-3, 6-2; Mrs. M. Smythe defeated Mrs. Hewitt, 6-4, 6-1; Miss Erna Marcus defeated Mrs. L. Lamb, by default; Miss A. Cragin defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6-1, 6-1; Miss C. Kutt, 6-1, 6-4; Miss G. Della Torre defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, by default; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss O. G. Bopp, by default; Miss M. E. Grove defeated Miss H. R. Punnett, 6-0, 6-2; Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Miss B. Pagenstecher, 6-2, 6-0; Miss J. M. Rowson defeated Mrs. G. F. Touchard, 6-2, 6-4; Miss C. Cassell defeated Miss L. A. Beardsley, 6-0, 7-5; Miss P. Sheldon defeated Miss E. C. Bunce, 6-4, 6-1; Miss F. R. Kuser defeated Miss F. Wright, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. C. H. Voorhees, 6-3, 6-1; Mrs. H. E. Cook defeated Miss E. Rush, 6-0, 6-0; Miss Helen Miller defeated Miss Charlotte Delaheld, 6-2, 6-3.

First round—Miss Erna Marcus defeated Miss A. Cragin, 6-1, 6-2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss M. E. Grove, 6-3, 6-3.

COLLEGE MEN TO TRY FOR TITLES

NEW YORK—Winners at the intercollegiate gymnastic championships, held at Princeton last week, have been entered in the metropolitan gymnastic championships, to be held Thursday evening, April 3, at the New York Turn Verein, Eighty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, New York city. These included:

Capt. A. W. Hay, Princeton, horizontal bar; W. Wolf, Pennsylvania, flying rings; S. Moffat, Princeton, tumbling; C. W. Haasis, Rutgers, Indian clubs; F. Samuels, Yale, parallel bars; G. S. Cremer, New York University, side horse. The runners up in each event have also entered, and, with the entire gymnastic teams of Princeton, Yale, New York University and Rutgers University, insure a keener competition than has ever been held in the metropolitan district.

HARVARD STARTS PRACTISE

Spring football practise will begin at Harvard this afternoon and all of next year's candidates who can do so are expected to come out. There were only about 22 men present at the meeting held Friday night, but many more than this are expected to report at the field this afternoon. The practise will be made as light and pleasant as possible, the main object being to train the men to handle the ball cleanly, and to enable the coaches to get a line on the new men.

Yale's varsity soccer football team

sylvia, president; W. H. Byrd of New York University, vice-president; H. W. Dickson of Princeton, secretary and J. T. Gates of Harvard, treasurer.

C. L. Becker of Woodland and Mrs. H. L. Jilson of Maplewood won the annual invitation mixed foursomes at Pinehurst Saturday for the silver foils by defeating C. H. Fownes and Miss Louise Elkins in a playoff with a card of 85 to 91.

Four more Dartmouth College athletic records were broken in the interclass series Saturday. O'Connor '14 lowered the quarter-mile mark to 52.2-5s, which was later lowered to 52s. by Rose '13; Saltmarsh '14 ran two miles in 10m. 4.3-5s.; and Franz Marceau '14 did 4m. 29.1-5s. in the mile.

T. L. McNamara of Boston won the open division of the United North and South golf tournament at Pinehurst, Saturday, with a card of 148. M. J. Brady of Wollaston won the prize for the best individual round of the day (71) and tied with John Dowling of Scarsdale for second prize with a card of 150.

Pitcher George Mullin of the Detroit American veteran, says that there are no new curves for a pitcher to invent. He says that the only new thing left is for pitchers to invent different ways of throwing the present curves.

Veteran Outfielder Who Is Hitting the Ball Hard in the Practise Matches



SAMUEL CRAWFORD
Detroit American League Club

HARD HITTING BY CRAWFORD

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Samuel Crawford, the hard hitting outfielder of the Detroit American League Club, who did not sign his 1913 contract until last week, took part in his first practise games of the season yesterday. In five times at the bat against the Memphis team he made four singles and a home run.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Judging from reports that come from Hot Springs, Pitcher Leonard will be given a regular turn in the box for the Red Sox this summer.

It isn't very often that a college team can defeat Georgetown by a score of 18 to 1, and it looks as if the Yale varsity nine would bear watching this season.

Manager Jennings has announced that Shanley will start the season at second for the Detroit Americans. He is a good fielder, fair batsman and very fast on the bases.

Walsh, Scott, Cicotte, Benz, White and Lang of the Chicago American pitching staff are said to be in championship form and anxious for the season to begin.

Reports from the Pacific coast seem to indicate that Pitcher White of the Chicago Americans is now in his best form. If he is, the White Sox will bear watching this summer.

Manager Birmingham plans to use John Beall as pinch hitter for the Cleveland Americans. He is an outfielder but does not appear fast enough to win a regular place this summer.

Pitchers Engel, Johnson and Groom are in championship form when they can hold the Philadelphia Nationals to as few hits as was the case in the two games recently played.

It is reported that Pitcher Tannehill, formerly one of the best left-handed pitchers in the major league, will manage the Covington team in the Federal league this summer.

President Frank Farrell of the New York Americans has arrived home from Bermuda, and states that he is more than pleased with the showing made by his club in spring practise.

If Pitcher Gervais and Hess can show as good form in the championship race as they did against Toronto, the Boston Nationals will have a much stronger pitching staff than in some years past.

Judging from the way the Washington Americans have handled the Philadelphia Nationals in their ante-season games, they are going to be serious contenders for the American league pennant this year.

Pitcher Enzman of the Newark International league club promises to develop into a major league boxman before long. In the game with Brooklyn Saturday he held the National leaguers to 4 hits and 1 run.

Coach Quimby of the Yale varsity nine is going to make the candidates live up to his training rules this spring. Four of the pitchers have been sent home from the southern trip for breaking his rules.

Manager Griffith is to send Erhard, the former Columbia University second baseman, to the New Haven team this summer. He believes that with a year or two of minor league ball he will make the Washington team.

Pitcher George Mullin of the Detroit American veteran, says that there are no new curves for a pitcher to invent. He says that the only new thing left is for pitchers to invent different ways of throwing the present curves.

CANDIDATES FOR BASEBALL NINE OUT AT ANDOVER

Practise for Class Series Begins in Earnest and Varsity Squad Will Be Picked Soon

ANDOVER, Mass.—The first call to the baseball candidates of Phillips Andover Academy for outdoor work was made Saturday afternoon, on the return of the undergraduates from the Easter holidays. There was no practise held during the vacation as in former years, because of the fact that the system of choosing the varsity team from the class squads would make practise at that time impracticable. A large number of candidates is available, and they will be immediately organized into the various class teams. The classes will continue a series of games, until the second week in April, when the varsity squad will be selected. The varsity squad will then have time to get in shape for the first varsity game, which will be played on April 30 with Bowdoin. Both Coach O'Brien and Capt. J. Wiley feel very confident in the prospects of the season. Four of last year's team have returned, and an unusually large number of new men promise adequately to fill the vacant positions.

The team will feel the loss of Tesch, last year's shortstop, who left school at Easter, and has signed up with the New England league. Tesch was one of the most consistent players on the 1912 team. There is considerable competition among the new material for the position of shortstop, however, and there is little doubt but that the position will be well filled.

H. M. Earley, who was captain of last year's champion team of Medford high, chosen by many to be the best outfielder in the Suburban league, is among the new material and promises to win a position.

Swett, who pitched for Andover in most of the games last year, promises to fill his position again this season in a very excellent fashion. Royce and Sharp are also developing into first string pitchers. They both did a great deal of pitching in the preliminary games of the varsity schedule, but were not used in the final game with Exeter. Murray, a new man this year, and who played a star game on the football team last fall, is also trying for the box position.

The work behind the bat will fall upon Captain Wiley. His consistent playing last year won for him the reputation of being one of the best catchers Andover has ever had. McBray and Shean are also new candidates for the position and are both very promising. They will doubtless be used in some of the games.

The loss of former Capt. E. H. Mahan, last year's right fielder and A. L. Wells, outfielder, will be keenly felt. H. Middlebrook was another very competent player who was lost through graduation. Middlebrook played second. Coach O'Brien is confident, however, of obtaining good material before long to occupy the vacancies.

First base will find Murphy of last year's nine back. He is an excellent first baseman and will undoubtedly play at that position this year. Scudder who held down center field very successfully last season is out again.

The interclass series will consist of two rounds of interclass games. The class matches will be played on Wednesdays and Saturdays for about three weeks.

CHAMPIONSHIP TRAP SHOOT TO BE BIG EVENT

NEW YORK—Amateur trap-shooters from every section of the United States will be at Travers Island for the eighth annual amateur championship of America at clay birds next Thursday. The contest will be decided in a 200-bird shoot in strings of 25 birds.

The shoot will be over expert traps, 16-yard rise and a 50-yard flight. Ten prizes have been offered by the New York A. C., the first being a diamond championship medal. The club has arranged a preliminary shoot at 100 targets on Wednesday afternoon.

An intercity team championship also will be held on Wednesday. Ten men will represent each city and each member of the winning team will receive a gold medal. It is the first time that such an event has been attempted. Boston guns, members of the B. A. A. and Paleface teams expect to figure prominently in the medal winning.

OUT TODAY FOR PRINCETON ELEVEN

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton will start active preparation for the 1913 football campaign this afternoon, when the candidates for next season's eleven report to Capt. H. A. Baker for their initial outdoor practise. The men have been working indoors for the past two weeks. Thomas Wilson, line coach last fall, and Arthur Blumenthal, the varsity coach, will have charge of the men.

AMERICANS BEAT NATIONALS

ST. LOUIS—In the presence of a crowd of spectators estimated to number 27,000, the St. Louis Americans won the opening game of the spring series with the St. Louis yesterday afternoon by a batting rally in the eighth inning. The score was 4 to 3.

TO CAPTAIN CORNELL TEAM

ITHACA, N. Y.—Isaac Slack Book of Jamestown, N. Y., was elected captain of the Cornell wrestling team for 1914 yesterday.

WANT TO HOLD GREAT WATER MEET IN JULY

Chicago Swimmers Planning Monstrous Carnival in Connection With American Olympic Games Next Summer

INTEREST IS INTENSE

CHICAGO—Swimmers of this city expect to hold a monster water carnival in connection with the American Olympic games which are planned here for next July, and if the scheme materializes, as seems likely, the event should make history.

It is proposed by the men who are engineering the affair to build an immense open air pool and surround it on three sides by great stands, able to accommodate thousands of spectators. Interest in aquatic sports is intense here, thanks to the splendid success of the Illinois Athletic Club representatives in the winter's indoor championships, and it is believed that big crowds will attend.

The program will be elaborate. There will be races in free style, back stroke and breast stroke swimming, marathons, low and high fancy diving, plunging for distance, basket polo, water basketball, other aquatic games and many novel contests. Every one's tastes will be catered to. It is anticipated, too, that sanction will be granted by the Amateur Athletic Union to hook for the meet some of the outdoor national titular events.

As soon as the negotiations now under way are concluded a committee will be appointed to seek entries and confidence is felt that the leaders of every district in the United States and some foreign stars will be carded for the various events. George Hodgson of Canada and Duke Kahanamoku of Hawaii, the most conspicuous figures at last year's Olympiad in Sweden, have signified their intention of visiting this country during the summer and the management has no doubt that they can be induced to time their trips so as to appear.

The success of the venture seems assured. The meeting of A. C. Rathel and Duke Kahanamoku in the sprints, and of George Hodgson and Perry McGilivray in the distance swim, would alone prove sufficient attractions to make the public flock to the meet, for the hope has been fostered by recent events that the American pair may triumph over their formidable rivals.

According to the present plan, the pool will measure 110 yards in length. This will make officially acceptable as open water records any new marks established.

COACH PICKS HIS SQUAD FOR TRIP

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell baseball team leaves next Wednesday for its southern trip, playing Virginia University first on Thursday. Coach Sharp has made his selections for the trip as follows:

Pitchers—Burkhart, O'Connor, Edlund, Acheson; catchers, Sherick, Cook; infielders, Captain Clute, Fane, Keller, Adair, Donovan, Jones and Taber; outfielders, Butler, Kobsch, Halsted and Watson.

MINTIRE GOES TO PROVIDENCE

DETROIT, Mich.—McIntire, former Detroit American star, who was sold to the Chicago Americans two years ago, and after a brilliant first season with that team was sent to San Francisco, has been signed for the Providence team. McIntire was a holdout this winter, declining to sign with San Francisco again at the terms offered. It is believed he purchased his release in order to be able to get a more advantageous contract in the East.

GIVE OUT EXETER GYM AWARDS

EXETER, N. H.—The gymnasium insignia, "G. T." which is awarded for excellence in gymnasium work at Phillips Exeter Academy, have been awarded to Capt. G. M. Webster of St. Louis, Mo.; J. McDWhite of Basking Ridge, N. J.; P. L. Godchaux of New Orleans, La.; E. R. Fenn of Newton, N. J.; H. A. Harding of Sedgwick, Me.; E. A. Sperry of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and F. I. Ordway of Manchester, N. H.

JERSEY CITY TEAM RETURNS

NEW YORK—The Jersey City International league baseball team returned from Bermuda yesterday, where the men had been in training since March 6. "The weather was ideal for our purpose," said Vice-President Thomas Fogarty, who headed the party, "and I believe the men are now trained to mid-season form. They are sure to make a better showing this season than they did last."

ELEVATOR IS COMPLETED

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—The new 80-tonk addition to the Canadian Northern elevator has been completed. The total capacity is now over 9,000,000 bushels. This will relieve the yards which are blocked with cars of wheat. Another similar unit is contemplated this summer.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES

Yale	.....12	South Orange	.....3
West Point	.....12	New York Univ.	.....3
Princeton	.....9	Rutgers	.....3
Holy Cross	.....3	Pennsylvania	.....0
Colgate	.....6	Lehigh	.....2
Columbia	.....12	C. C. N. Y.	.....0
N. C. A. & M.	.....10	Amherst	.....8
Un. N. Carolina	.....4	Lafayette	.....3
Fordham	.....7	Stevens	.....0
Montreal	.....12	Virginia	.....6

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We were talking about the various kinds of golf balls and my opinion being asked as to which are the best. As I pointed out before, my position as a golf scribe renders such an opinion inadvisable one to express in these columns. Every one has, and is justly entitled to, his or her opinion regarding which really is the very best ball, but quite apart from any question of my position as a golf scribe I honestly do not think there is anything to choose between the best balls of the most famous firms.

It simply comes down to a question of personal liking. Any of the well known balls will give good results if properly hit. As always, the man behind the gun is the important part of the affair. There really is no need to enumerate the list of the best firms, and their particular balls. Every one knows them by name. If not, it certainly is not for want of liberal advertising on the part of the manufacturers.

The really vital item is to find a ball which suits you. Some one immediately says: "That is exactly what I asked you to tell." And I in turn am forced to reply that no one can ever tell you that but yourself. There are very few golfers who have played much who have not tried a good many kinds of makes in the course of their progress in the game and find that some balls suit them better than others. My advice is to take any one of those which you find suit you and play it altogether. The next most important thing after the man behind the gun, is the man's confidence in his instrument. When you once know you can obtain good results with a certain ball, keep to that one through success and failure, and if it be one of the good makes you can rest assured during any unsuccessful period that the fault does not lie with the ball.

The manufacture of golf balls has become a skilled business. Every point in connection with it is now subjected to the most careful scrutiny. Skilled workmen only are employed, and the heads of each department are experts in their profession. In many works the winding of the slender strands of rubber around the core of a ball is done entirely by hand, and generally by women because of their greater delicacy of touch. It is a very different question now to what it was in the old gutta days, when any one could have made balls more or less serviceable. All that was necessary was a proper mold and some rubber; an old ball could be quite well made over by an amateur. It is by no means possible in the case of the modern ball. I have always intended to ask my English friend how many hundred yards of rubber strands are needed in a ball.

There is a story about a golf course, Horace Hutchinson tells, which was in a park where emus were confined. They seemed to find stray gutta balls a great delicacy of food. This was naturally trying for the members of the club: a lost ball was in truth a lost ball. This was before the days of the Haskell of course. History relates that since the first experiment with the rubber-cored variety Mr. Emu has changed his mind regarding golf balls as an article of food. If you have ever cut a rubber-cored ball you will understand why. However it is hardly necessary to make the experiment. It is apt to be a startling one. When the rubber strands begin to unwind the velocity they attain is remarkable. Another reason why the experiment is not advisable is that in quite a number of balls some sort of liquid substance is used for the core and when the strands cease unwinding you are likely to find out in a way that may not be entirely agreeable whether this particular ball is of the liquid-cored variety or not.

C. F. CONKLIN AND E. W. GARDNER ARE TIED FOR FIRST

Completion of First Week's Play in Class A Billiard Tourney Finds These Two Unbeaten

PHILADELPHIA—Joseph Mayer of Brooklyn meets Percy Collins of Chicago this afternoon and Charles F. Conklin of Chicago faces J. E. Cope Morton of this city this evening in the two games of the national class A amateur 18.2 ballline billiard championship tournament at the Union League Club.

E. W. Gardner of the Arion Club, New York, and Charles F. Conklin, Chicago, are now tied for first place. Eleven games, nearly every one of which was closely contested, have already been played. Ten matches to be played during the present week will bring the tournament to a close. The present standing follows:

	Won	Lost	High run	Best average
Gardner	3	0	89	15.10-26
Conklin	3	0	59	11.4-36
Mayer	2	0	51	11.26-34
Morton	1	2	72	8.26-41
Collins	1	2	51	7.36-52
Dunbar	1	3	81	11.11-33
Uffenheimer	0	4	59	8.32-33

H. Conklin defeated Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer of Philadelphia in the afternoon game Saturday by the score of 400 to 257. Conklin had a high run of 59 and an average of 9.22-42. Uffenheimer's high run was 45, and his average 6.11-41.

It was Conklin's third victory and Dr. Uffenheimer's fourth defeat of the week. The Philadelphia has played brilliant billiards throughout the tournament, but was unfortunate in that his opponents in every game have played their strongest against him. The highest runs thus far in the tournament have been registered in the games in which he was the loser. The summary:

Conklin	0	13	2	0	26	0	6	2	17	5	15	0	0
Uffenheimer	0	4	0	3	18	14	0	27	0	59	27	49	2
Morton	0	2	1	1	0	7	8	0	1	24	0	1	0
Gardner	0	2	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	1	24	0	1
Collins	0	2	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	1	24	0	1
Dunbar	0	2	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	1	24	0	1
Uffenheimer	0	2	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	1	24	0	1
Conklin	0	2	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	1	24	0	1
Uffenheimer	0	2	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	1	24	0	1
Morton	0	2	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	1	24	0	1

THE HOME FORUM

Housekeeping a New Art

A writer commenting lately on a book about home efficiency comes to the defense of housekeeping. With machinery doing things which were once done by hand at home many women lost control in a measure of the household activities. They were dependent upon factory and mill. They must take what was supplied them. They no longer could see any raw materials nor even the persons responsible for the condition of garden truck. If only poor vegetables were in the market one could only complain to the sales man and take what one could get. In shops one could only trust to the reputation of the business house as to qualities of goods. Women need training in a dozen directions now, where home experience trained them of old. Naturally woman's ignorance of these things tended to make her give up the problem of economics and to accept what shopkeepers and grocers chose to send. The books on efficiency in the home and the many courses in domestic arts show the general reawakening of women to the old-time sense of responsibility to the home. The transition period between old methods of housekeeping and the new is past and women have discovered that what their grandmothers knew and did is not what they need to be efficient housekeepers. Housewives' associations now refuse to pay forced prices for food or to buy bad materials in clothing because they are cheap.

Honor for Southern Poets

Augusta, Ga., is to have a monument, the gift of Mrs. E. W. Cole of Nashville, Tenn., to the four Georgia poets, James R. Randall, Father Ryan, Sidney Lanier, and Paul Hayne, all of whom in varying degrees are known to the country at large. The monument, says the Argonaut, will take the form of a canopy of Vermont marble, 13½ feet high with a base seven and a half feet square. There will be four columns at the corners and between them the large inscription stone with four faces, each inscribed with the name and dates of a poet and a stanza from his works.

Does the love of the world roll you onward in its course? Lay hold upon Christ . . . Join thy heart to the eternity of God and thou shalt be eternal with Him.—Augustine.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief, ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suite 6028-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City. Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago. United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London. Telephone 9723 Central.

IMPRESSIONISTIC POETRY IS HERE, TOO

NO ONE who has ever read a piece of writing by some unlettered enthusiast, some person with a vivid imagination, love of beauty and no training in writing English, can have failed to wonder what the careful niceties of English grammar and sentence structure really amount to after all. Here in these sentences lacking perhaps subject or predicate, in would-be sentences of words strung together without the slightest regard to rule, the story is told clearly and the happy impressions of the writer are set forth to the strange delight of the sophisticated reader who has always dotted his i's and crossed his t's with the rest of the meticulous. From this writer who does not defy rule but is merely ignorant of rule to the clever impressionistic versifier of the immediate hour is a long journey. To write the impressionistic which corresponds with the queerness of the cubist and futurist art in painting and to the post-Debussyean in music, needs long lessening in the right handling of words.

Who that has read even James and Meredith and Whitman, to name three accepted writers of note and of intensely individual style, has not wondered where are the old laws about a subject and predicate in every sentence, and why they ever were needed? We all know that people in talk never bother to round out their sentences in careful conformity to grammatical rule. Two or three disjointed words often express more than the most elaborated rhetoric. A single ejaculation, "Oh!" may say more than long rhapsodies. Meredith riding cross country to his goal brings us upon his swift image of thought much more effectively than if he had led us round through the series of relative clauses that form the proper literary pathway. By the time we have reached his point of observation by the long road the quarry is out of sight. So also the fragmentary conversations of Henry James are done to life. They are exactly as people talk, catching the thought from each other before two words are said. Only tiresome people fill out their sentences to the last word. Nobody monologues today, and most of us do not even dialogue. We duet. We speak together and we hear each what the other says.

So there seems to be at least some precedent for the efforts of the men today who are trying to emulate in English the curious shorthand of the new artists in paint and stone. They try to give the sheer impression of the poetical image itself, omitting the connecting words. Poetical diction has always taken this liberty to some degree. The experimentation of the present really compresses all the former condensations of poetical style into the intensest possible speech and in giving only the words that convey

Washington and Harry Lee

The relations that existed between General Washington and his younger friend, "Light-Horse Harry" Lee—father of Gen. Robert E. Lee—were exceedingly close and tender, remarks the Youth's Companion. It is an authentic tradition in the Lee family that Washington regarded the brilliant young cavalry officer almost in the light of a son.

Mrs. Washington was almost equally fond of the young officer, who often made long visits at Mount Vernon. During one of his sojourns there, Harry Lee remarked to his host at the breakfast-table:

"General, I had a singular dream last night, which I must tell you. I actually dreamed that you made me a present of your Westmoreland place."

The next day, at the dinner-table, Harry Lee found under his plate a document—nothing less than a deed to him of the Westmoreland estate. For some moments, dazed with astonishment, he stared at his friend.

"Now, Harry," said Washington, calmly, "take good care not to dream Mount Vernon away from me!"

definite ideas rid their pages of cumbersome syllables just as we all do in colloquy of the least formal sort.

One curious fact about the impressionistic style is that it is, in a different department of thought, exactly what the brusqueries of business men have been aiming at. The snappy business letter may begin, "Yours at hand." Elegance demands that one shall say, "Your letter

Jesus says once and for all, every man is our neighbor who needs us and whom we can help. Neighborhood has nothing to do with place, religion, race or country. It is co-extensive with humanity. And he most truly practices neighborhood who renders most effective help to all men in all places.—Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

relating to such and such a subject has reached me." Business records have always omitted such little words as "at" and "the." Music notation also is really a sort of shorthand that bears the smallest possible relation to the ideas that are there jotted down. Yet the skilled music reader hears all the marvel of melody, harmony and rhythm, the varying expression of color and beauty as his eye passes over those scanty jottings. The phonographic record is really the first record of music that in any sense corresponds to the record of thought which paint and print afford. To be sure, in playing on an instrument one is really recording his musical thought or his sense of somebody else's music. Modern impressionism may teach the world, then, to separate sign from idea and everywhere to look deeper than the letter.

RIGHTS OF MAN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUMAN longing for independence is closely allied to honesty and self-respect, and rightly wins the regard of men. In the Christian Science textbook we read: "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence.

God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 100). Then, as if to show that self-government implies self-control and obedience as well as independence, Mrs. Eddy immediately adds: "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

Man's right to freedom and independence has long been acknowledged, but just how each individual may enjoy his rightful liberty without interfering with similar rights on the part of other individuals has sometimes appeared to be perplexing. Mrs. Eddy settles this question by referring all government back to God. He who rules the universe harmoniously, who guideth the stars in their courses, alone is wise enough to govern man. Perfect liberty is found in absolute obedience to the divine Mind, God. This might not be immediately apparent to the mortal intent on having his own way regardless of consequences. It might seem at first that he would have to give up something. But if he is willing to learn he soon finds that becoming obedient to God only means coming into harmony with the law of God. He gives up material beliefs, sickness, and pain to find health, and comfort, and spiritual joy; he parts with fear and selfishness to find confidence and good will to men; he loses his enemies to find friends; he gives up discord to find harmony.

When men realize that the divine government is impartial and exercised for their welfare, they find that what is for their best interests works no ill to their neighbor, but blesses him as well as themselves. Likewise their neighbor's righteous happiness and prosperity does not rob them, but rather adds to the universal good. To be governed by Truth and Love is the highest right of man. It frees him from the tyranny of wrong impulses within and gives him the wisdom and ability to protect himself from injustice without.

Reason, another inalienable right mentioned by Mrs. Eddy, is a faculty which it may at first seem unusual to find in a religious faith. Too often men have been asked to lay aside their reason in order to accept religion. But religion, to make any satisfying appeal to the intelligence, and to have any lasting hold on men, must be founded upon reason. Here a distinction is necessary between mere human reason, which is often faulty, and the highest logic, which consciously harmonizes with the divine will. Mrs. Eddy in her writings refers to the

coincidence of reason and revelation. If reason departs from spiritual, divine realities it is not reason, but a counterfeit, misleading and misdirecting mortals until it is corrected and thought is brought into agreement with Truth. Christian Science offers a proof that its reasoning is in accord with the divine Mind and hence correct. While its teachings are as contrary to the evidence of the material senses as are those concerning the rotundity of the earth, they are just as demonstrable as this once doubted but now universally accepted fact.

It is interesting in this connection to notice some of the definitions of reason given in Webster's dictionary: "The power or faculty of comprehending and inferring; intellect. A sane or sound mind. Accordance with or that which is accordant with and ratified by the mind rightly exercised; right thinking." Now mortal mind, submitting as it does to the control of sickness or sin, is not sound. Its falsities are overcome by an

From "The Great Blue Heron"

The young moon climbs the sky, and says, "Is the heron come? Oh, length of days! He left the marsh for our northern home? Does any know?—Has the heron come?"

Then the apples and maples and poplars away Bloomless; and, shaking their boughs, say "Nay." Then the young moon wearies, and goes to bed, And the great stars watch in her place instead.

Then another day and night; but still The moon seems naught from the western hill.

Another night she comes and says, "Is the heron come? Oh, length of days! From the South is the great blue heron flown? Then the first star whispers, "Yes, lady, gone!"

Then the moon's pale finger beckons and gleams Heavy with jeweled rings of dreams; And her skirts trail over the woods and streams.

And wherever they trail, on branch or stem, Stir wonderful dreams at the touch of them—

In boughs all bare but yesternight, Stir wonderful dreams of blossoms white.

Then the bare creeps swift; the bare boughs bloom; The violets under the boughs make room, And because the heron is on the wing, The earth blooms into the waking spring!

—Laura Spencer Portor in St. Nicholas.

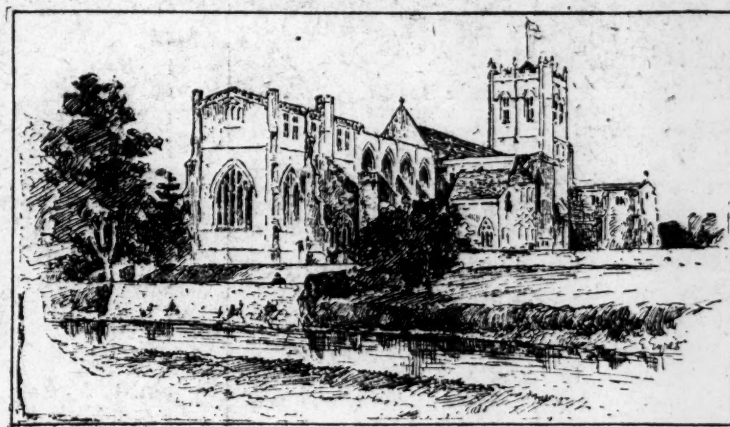
Scotsmen in the Revolution

In an address by James Law cited in the Caledonian, there are interesting bits of history connected with George Washington. He said, after referring to Dr. Witherspoon, that several Scottish writers claim that half of Washington's generals were of Scottish descent. Then he pointed out that among some of the most eminent there can be no doubt of such names as: Alexander, McDougall, Lachlan McIntosh, Hugh Mercer, Arthur St. Clair, William Alexander, known as Lord Stirling, and Robert Erskine, Washington's personal friend. He continued:

Alexander Murray was a sailor who served with credit in the revolution; and who afterwards commanded the Constellation. Most notable, and standing forth as a great figure is Paul Jones—most famous of old time American sea fighters. He was a Scotch lad of 13 when he landed in America, and he has left a name that will be honored for all time.

Of the four men that formed Washington's cabinet, three of them were of Scottish descent: Knox, Randolph and Hamilton! The last named won a reputation for constructive statesmanship, which the lapse of time has only made greater instead of less; leaving a name, and fame, that will last as long as the constitution of the United States will last.

PRIORY WITH HISTORICAL PAST



(Reproduced by permission of the Christchurch Art Workers Guild)

CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY, ENGLAND

IN the days of Edward the Confessor there was a church on the site of this priory, but it was destroyed in the reign of William I. by Ranulf Flambard (the architect of Durham castle, the nave of Durham cathedral and Norham castle), who built the nave of the present church. This nave is still in an excellent state of preservation and is a beautiful example of late Norman architecture. A fund was left by Flambard to continue the building, but Henry I. took possession of the money and the work was stopped until the time of Randolphus, who added a roof. In the reign of Stephen, Christchurch became an Augustinian priory, and in 1195 Prior Peter added the early English cloister, while the north porch which forms the main entrance to the priory was built in the thirteenth century, and the vaulting of the nave aisles and the chapel near the north transept were completed about the same date. The roof-screens and the rood screens are both very fine and date from the fourteenth century, while the perpendicular architecture of the western tower and choir and the carving of the misericords are sixteenth century work.

Little Home Story

I have a clear recollection of an incident which occurred in the home of a newly married couple among my friends. They were moving into their new home and the bride was deep in settling. A big box of china was deposited in the dining room just as the husband was leaving the house for his place of business, says a writer in Mothers magazine. He met the box at the front door, returned to the dining room and lingered there while the truckman opened the case.

"What do you want Tom?" asked the new wife, "you'll be late at the office." Tom started for the front door again, hesitated there a moment and came back to the dining room. He spoke diffidently. "I just thought I'd like to see the pattern of the china," he said, with some embarrassment. "You know I wasn't with you when you chose it."

Already the wife was so full of her rights as a housekeeper that she overlooked the natural interest of her husband in the plenishing of their joint home. The incident was a mere trifle, but it illustrates how careless some wives are of the privileges as well as the rights of the husband.

Department Store Book Mart

Books at 10 cents each— heaps of odd volumes of Shakespeare, a very clear type, excellent paper—are found in an American department store. But only about half the plays are in the lot, and the books, rather shop worn, to be sure, are thrown into the general pile to be picked up at next to nothing. Some odd volumes of encyclopedias are here, too, and hosts of little gift books, made up with soft leather bindings or other finery.

CHOIRING UNDER A NEW HAND

THE choir was assembled for rehearsal, begins a description in the Delinquent. They met in Jared Allen's parlor—to save fuel. There were Miss Mattie and Miss Ella and Jim Sanford, with Fred Westcott at the organ, and a fringe of minor voices to help out the chorus. Jared Allen sang bass. The rehearsal began with Jared practising his part alone. First he sang the bass. Then the whole choir rendered an accompaniment to it. When this custom began, no one present knew. Perhaps Solomon Canfield could have told. But Solomon was not there. The chorus settled themselves for this introductory solo. Then something happened. Fred Westcott, the new organist, started in on the organ with hands and feet all at once, calling out with a flourish, "One, two, three—ready!" Jared, with mouth open for the bass—regarded the new organist with mild surprise. He had not objected to the action of the committee in deposing Solomon. He never objected to anything that left him free to his bass. But this was an innovation. He settled his spectacles more firmly on his nose and glared at the young man. The organist evaded the glance and bent to the keys in heavy rhythm. The choir burst into a volume of sound. Jared was left bare in the

rear. He struggled, choking a little. Then he wiped his brow.

The young basses, heretofore suppressed, took courage and sang lustily. For a little, Jared chewed his wrath. Then he grumbled gently, rolling the sound in his throat. He cleared it, portentously, and broke forth, riding to victory. The choir met him half way and closed about him. They bore him aloft on wings of power. Jared soared with them, bellowing with joy.

The little parlor echoed to the music, swelled with it and thrilled. It beat about them, swinging heavily from grave to gay. The basses nudged each other and grinned. Jared's face, like a round moon, beamed with joy. A hush came on the room. The organist had raised his hand, moving it gently. It was Miss Mattie's solo. She was standing, a little to one side, her cheeks glowing, her eyes with stars in them. The lips parted shyly and her voice took the notes, like a bird, resting on them in plumed flight, low-sounding and sweet.

The voice of the organ had ceased. Only the organist's awing hand guided the voice up and up, out to a clear place where the chorus waited. They broke in upon her, triumphant, "Peace, peace, on earth." New life, new hope, new singing had come to Culver.

Community of Cooperation

Intensive cultivation of the soil is a task which makes its appeal to any normal man or woman of average intelligence who is willing to work but who perhaps is restive under his present economic servitude, says a writer in Little Farms Magazine. He goes on to refer to the community, known as the Little Landers colony of San Ysidro (pronounced San Eseedro), in California. It has come to be called a colony, not because it is communistic, which it is not, but because in a new sense cooperation has become a controlling factor in the community life. Early in its history, under the leadership of its founder, William E. Smythe, a truly unique social and civic fellowship was organized on the lines of the New England town meeting, and throughout the four years of its history this idea has prevailed as the community has met from week to week to discuss the common problems of their little democracy. It is the belief of those who are familiar with the workings of its institutions, that if similar self-dependent miniature democracies were spread out over the length and breadth of the land, chains of garden cities about every congested metropolis as well as distributed elsewhere (independence of the cities but in easy communication with them, it would do much to meet the problem of the rising cost of living.

College Settlement Results

It is notable that a "college settlement" is still called so though many of the residents in these centers of social service are not college men and women. The phrase really connotes very little association with colleges, as such, though they were originally planned as emanating from some individual college which gave its own settlement special support. This offshoot of college life is also significant of the changed ideal of society. The men and women who give their time to the work of the college settlements are helping to spread the true democratic feeling. The college settlement, by providing opportunities for social association, shows the people that it is really education which makes for happiness, not merely money or social position.

If any man shall think by his inquiries after material things to discover the nature or will of God he is indeed spayed by vain philosophy.—Francis Bacon.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Venezuela

Situated geographically in the very northern center of South America, Venezuela is 15 days nearer New York than Argentina, and may be reached from that metropolis in seven days by a direct line of steamers. Caracas, the capital, only two hours by rail from the principal port, La Guayra, is located on a plateau about 3000 feet above the sea level, and only five miles distant by the air line from La Guayra, but to get there, says the National magazine, it is necessary to ascend the high range which borders the Spanish main, climbing around by mountain railroad nearly 35 miles. This railroad is beyond any doubt the most daring piece of engineering ever constructed, and was finished several years ago by an American engineer named Pile.

Value of Perseverance

See the eminent author. To what does he attribute his success? To the fact that he wrote a dozen unsuccessful books and wasn't discouraged. And there goes the multimillionaire. How did he lay the foundation of his great wealth? On 20 failures.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Picture Puzzle



What profession? ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE Bateau.

From our ancestors, come our names; but from our virtues our honors.—Old proverb.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 31, 1913

Shifting Tenantry Increasing

AGRARIAN problems are universal and furnish some of the most disturbing issues faced by statesmen and by social workers. The United States is no exception, much as some of its citizens enjoy their optimistic ignorance in thinking that it is. Landlordism increases, and with it tenantry, where formerly owner and farmer were one and the same person tilling the soil. Consolidation of rural wealth as well as urban wealth is a factor in the national life not to be ignored with safety at a time when, for obvious reasons, urbanites get the nation's ear with greater ease owing to control of great organs of publicity.

The multiplication of absentee owners and tenant farmers in the American South and in the middle West has its influence upon politics and makes in the direction of radicalism in regions normally moderate or conservative. It is giving to many small inland cities notions about caste and inequalities based on sorts of work done or sizes of incomes that never existed when townsfolk and the farming population were alike capitalists and toilers.

Nor is this all the change that is being wrought as the tenantry system gets firmer grip on agricultural regions. The tenant usually strips the farm of all he can get from it and he restores as little as he can to it. On a one-year lease system, the tenant is here today and tomorrow hither and yon. Make this system operative over any considerable area of country, and what chance is there for schools, churches and those agencies that depend on getting their roots down in community life? The process becomes one of mining the soil for immediate returns; and many owners fail to see the short-sightedness of the policy even from the landlord's point of view.

Longer leases with renewal options; credit systems enabling would-be tenants to borrow as cheaply as European rural workers can; and education of both owner and renter in the fundamentals of soil conservation and permanent agriculture—these are some of the ways out; and fortunately both the nation and the states most directly concerned are beginning to move in the matter. The first white settlers of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois never anticipated that a day would come when those commonwealths would have to take lessons from Europe in fighting land monopoly, absentee landlordism, and rural decline. It is because of its awareness of the social and economic losses involved in this trend away from earlier conditions of agriculture that the federal government is so busy now, promoting careful study of European banking systems that aid the man who would till the soil and help to keep him from either entering or remaining in the tenant class.

Yankee Thrift Abides

RACIAL composition of the population of Massachusetts alters much, but the habit of spending less than one earns abides. Else how explain the fact that there are now \$838,635,098 in the savings banks of the state, \$36,414,391 more than there were during the previous year. During the past decade deposits have increased nearly 110 per cent. Sixty-five per cent of the population have accounts and these average \$381 per depositor. When it is recalled that in 1912 the total deposits of this kind in the United States amounted to \$4,451,818,522, Massachusetts' share is the more remarkable. It is necessary to have such facts as these in consideration when passing judgment upon the state for what it does and does not do when political issues arise affecting invested capital. A population 65 per cent of which has money on interest is not so likely to be as eager for radical notions in politics and economics as where a smaller percentage of investment is registered. Trustees of funds amounting to nearly a billion of dollars, owned by the people, naturally have weight with legislators at hearings.

These statistics are also interesting because they show that, despite the national invasion of the field with the postal bank and notwithstanding the favor with which many foreign-born wage earners look upon government banks, nevertheless the traditional form of bank, state chartered and supervised but not state administered, holds its own and more.

A commonwealth with a large majority of its population urbanites find in the savings bank its medium of encouraging thrift and guarding citizens against improvidence. But there are still other forms of banks, designed more for rural than urban dwellers' convenience, of which Massachusetts needs to learn. The nation is getting ready to teach her and her sister states.

ONE way to divorce the presidency of the United States from politics would be to divorce it from patronage.

THE EARLY dandelion is welcome to the commuter always. It is the late dandelion that he objects to.

A Career of Achievement

IN THE roll of those who have effected great achievement, of Americans of masterful quality displayed in varying fields of endeavor, the place of John Pierpont Morgan is secure. Coming to the task of handling large undertakings by the path of a New England youth, and a fairly liberal education, he took his first business steps in the routine of a relatively obscure banking house and found the opportunity for the play of his talents in the American representation of the London banking concern into which his father had passed as a partner from his mercantile beginning in Connecticut. The early chapter is recalled, to note the fact that his place, finally a commanding one in finance, was won by no other magic than the dutiful performance of minor tasks and the proving in these, through the years of test, of his capacity for a share in events that went to the making of history.

It was fortuitous, it may be said, that he was the instrument for opening to British capital the great field of American investment. But it is rather another instance of great needs finding the man of possible greatness to bring their fulfillment. When the channel of

foreign investment changed from the flotation of a national debt imposed by the civil war to the development of vast projects of transportation and industry, there appeared in Mr. Morgan the breadth of understanding and the poise gained by training in large undertakings that made possible his marked service. He stands in the record as the distinctive captain of American finance in its period of expansion.

The great period is typified in the nature of Mr. Morgan's service. The Americanism that has wrought grandly in varying precincts of endeavor was developed in him to masterfulness and command. Wherever it may be placed in popular comparison of values, his achievement was complete, it bore vital relation to the needs of a people's entrance into the benefit of the resources of a new and almost boundless domain, it built on secure foundations and to heights beyond the dream of the days of his beginning. The sweeping undertakings he handled with the seeming ease of the master are so related to the good of the people, they have so promoted and regulated the bounding enterprise of the period, they have been so much the making of a continent, that the place of high rank among the chief agents of progress is now and for all time accorded him.

THE nominees of President Taft to the national industrial and trades commission won neither the commendation of social workers nor the approval of the last Congress. Upon President Wilson the task now falls of selecting men and women who combine common sense with some technical knowledge of social science and who also have a judicial temperament. He is not without advisers in his cabinet who can aid him intelligently, and counsel volunteered by persons eminent in reform movements he has had without stint. It may be as easy for him to err in one way as it was for his predecessor in another, unless he realizes that what the country wants from the commission is balanced judgment based on indisputable facts. The conscience of the nation is aroused. It seems to be favoring a change. Congress and state legislatures face multiplied demands for statutes that will make illegal much in industry and commerce that hitherto has been deemed legal. Parties, old and new, are making capital out of the seething ethical ferment; and with the discipline of partisanship are pressing for new laws so as to satisfy new popular demands.

The need of the hour is for reason, so that the effort to do good may result only in good. The demand for change must not fall to the level of "change for change's sake" but be met by constructive plans, so that when the inevitable losses of adjustment fall upon persons and interests implicated, society can defend its course by pointing to the greater good certain to follow along lines that experience has shown to be helpful.

DESPITE the favorable crop returns for 1912, it is held that no more than one half the farmers of the United States practise skilful farming. If they would all follow instructions foodstuff prices would certainly come down.

THE Utah poll tax of \$3, assessed only against those voters who do not go to the polls, appeals strongly to those who make it a point to cast their ballots before going down to business.

THIS is a seasonable time of year in which to press forward the proposition that the law governing the display of lights by vehicles after dark shall be everywhere rigidly enforced.

FREQUENT sales of stock exchange seats in New York and elsewhere at record low prices would seem to prove that, whereas the public once speculated, it now knows.

IN PASSING, it might be remarked that much more than a prize of \$10,000 awaits the writer of "the best American play."

Pushcarts and Household Economics

IT WILL surprise nobody who has given serious thought to the subject of distribution to learn that the special aldermanic committee of New York city engaged in an inquiry into the subject of city markets, has made the discovery that pushcarts are an economic necessity. Other cities have made this discovery also, and some of them have long since made the provision for pushcarts that the New York aldermanic committee has agreed to recommend. Next to establishing numerous neighborhood markets in populous communities, the most important step in the direction of lower prices for fruit and vegetables is the creation of open-air markets in which, as nearly as possible, the pushcart men may be brought into direct connection with the producer, or the shipper. The location of pushcart markets contiguous to freight yards and wharves has resulted in the elimination of middlemen in several of the cities. The pushcart men are thus enabled to purchase supplies as cheaply as the wholesalers, and to sell them lower than the retailers who buy at second or third hand.

New York has not been without pushcart men. The city has thousands of them. But the pushcart men are without proper accommodations. The gain through the present inquiry, so far as they are concerned, is in the recognition their industry has received. At present they are subject to rentals, and they have not always been immune to political tribute. Some of the New York pushcart men pay \$1 a week to the city for the privilege of occupying stands under a bridge approach. The consumer eventually, of course, must pay every tax imposed upon them. At present the pushcart men are neither properly provided for, properly protected from imposition, nor properly regulated. In order that they may be organized into a really useful economic factor they must be taken more seriously. Given opportunities for buying from the freight cars, the steamboats and the farm wagons, given suitable stands, and given districts in which they may regularly peddle their wares, the latter being subject to watchful supervision, there is no reason why the pushcart men should not contribute greatly toward the solution of the problem of distribution and, consequently, toward the solution of the problem of high prices.

The matter of organizing and regulating and generally directing these small merchants is so important that it might well have the time and thought of an efficient municipal department. There are few things, if any, more important in communities than the distribution of table supplies under conditions that make at once for cleanliness and economy.

Industrial and Trades Commission

Advertisers Demanding Fit Publications

COMPLETE partnership in interest between newspapers and advertisers is probably not attainable, may be of doubtful desirability, but is attractive as an ideal, and like other ideals is capable of useful application. There have been warnings against the advertising influence upon the news and editorial policy. That sort of partnership is indefensible. The partition between the counting room and the editorial quarters ought to be sound proof, if the clink of the coin is liable to produce an echo in the directing thought. But there is a community of interest that has no such peril, and indications that it is coming into recognition are to be noted with cheer.

Accountability on the part of the newspaper for the character of the advertising, for its truthfulness and fairness, is even yet not everywhere conceded. Very recently a leading representative of New York journalism on its business side has declared that the motto for the advertising columns is the old Roman adjurement: "Let the buyer beware." No sharing of the responsibility for misrepresentation, even to the limit of fraud, in this view, is to be carried by the newspaper. Of course this is hardly the prevalent sentiment among publishers. Indeed, there are limitations to permitted advertising that are universally recognized, while a disposition to draw the line of exclusion more closely is unmistakable. It is equally evident that the sense of a mutual concern in cleanliness and faithfulness to good standards is developing, the newspaper demanding goodness in the advertising and the advertiser discriminating against the lack of it in the newspaper.

Contribution to the newer, and in our opinion the better, view of the interrelation of newspapers and advertisers, has particular value when it comes from the business quarter. The advertising manager of a large manufacturing concern in Connecticut, J. B. Comstock, said in an address before the Springfield (Mass.) Publicity Club recently: "I believe that the advertisers ought to insist that the reading pages of publications be honestly edited." He was speaking of the reckless publication of irresponsible communications as a particular departure from right conduct, but broadened his statement to the general course of the newspaper and magazine when he reached the conclusion quoted. The notion that the advertiser may "insist" upon any line of action may be taken uncomfortably by the publishers, and perhaps the word was not happily chosen; but to the extent that Mr. Comstock intended to indicate the growing sense that advertising value depends upon the quality, the policy, the general conduct of the medium, it can hardly be questioned as the statement of general opinion.

The newspaper of the future, we think, will reflect the purpose on the publisher's side of holding advertising to truth, and on that of the advertiser to secure fit companionship for clean advertising in a clean newspaper. But why say the newspaper of the future—a grandly indefinite term? The newspaper of the present is the problem and it is the present one that is showing the gleam of the highly practical, because perfectly sound, conclusion that the partnership we mention is real, and that it will give effect to its new standards.

FOR SIXTEEN years the principle of taxing buildings at a less rate than land has been followed in Vancouver, B. C. For three years Vancouver has been operating under a system that is the closest approach to the Henry George single tax idea followed by any considerable community on this continent. In the sixteen years referred to, Vancouver has grown in population from 15,000 to 120,000. Readers of this newspaper have recently had opportunity of reading, and of seeing through illustrations, how splendidly the city has grown in the last three years. Single tax has been adopted gradually in Vancouver. At first building improvements were exempted from taxation partially; eventually the improvement tax was removed altogether, and this, it is claimed, without raising the tax rate of 20 mills on the dollar (2 per cent), which has remained the same since 1906.

Vancouver is becoming a beautifully built city. This is a fact that may be plainly seen by anybody who takes the time either to visit it or to examine photographs of its streets and structures. The reply of anti-single taxers to this is, in the first place, that Vancouver would have become a large and handsomely-built city in any event, and that it has become so not because of, but despite, its land value system of taxation.

Single taxers point with pride to the readiness with which capitalists invest their money in Vancouver improvements, as compared with their hesitation in communities where, as they put it, enterprise is penalized. Anti-single taxers reply to this by saying that Vancouver, as a matter of fact, is dangerously overbuilt. A recent letter from George H. Shields to the Seattle Times goes deeply and gloomily into this phase of the matter. Vancouver investors admit that the city is somewhat overbuilt at present, but they point to the increasing population and increasing business and say that the demand for commercial and private buildings will soon exceed the supply, as it often has in the past when building activity has been temporarily suspended. In three years \$60,000,000 worth of buildings have been erected in the city, but the vacant houses, floors and rooms are becoming fewer weekly, and building has not ceased. Finally, the Minnesota tax commission has recently investigated conditions in Vancouver, and while it reports that it is not prepared to recommend the adoption of the taxation system as it exists in that city, it does not hesitate to say that there is much good in it, or to intimate that it might be profitable to apply it to Minnesota in a modified form.

Meanwhile, Vancouver and other western Canadian cities are clinging to the single tax regardless of all the criticism that is being heaped upon them by the older communities in the east, and perhaps they have no stronger reason for doing so than may be found in the fact that their credit is excellent with the banks at home and abroad.

TOUCHING the point that New York's proposed Hudson river bridge is to be higher than any of those spanning the East river, all that can be said is that it can well be, considering its high price.

ONE advantage of the new House seats at Washington is that in cases where floor privileges are granted to distinguished visitors, the members can relieve the aisles by pushing along.

AN ILLINOIS man has traced 10,000 relatives. The reverse of this has been true mainly in the past, especially where it has been, or seemed to be, worth while.

Conflicting Views on the Single Tax